



Few are the female personalities having won a name for themselves in the Interwar Romanian fine arts, a name to outlive them thanks to the force of their talent and the value of their creation. Taking pride of place among them is painter Rodica Maniu (1890-1958), alongside such artists as Cecilia Cuțescu-Storck, Nutzi Acuzis, Lucia Demetriade-Bălăcescu, Mirona Eleuteriade, Elena Popa and others. A first-class representative of her generation, Rodica Maniu gave Romanian culture an outstanding work which earned her national recognition, while also making her known at various international contests of the time. A gold medalist in Paris, recipient of the Grand Prix in Barcelona, a participant in the biennial of Venice, the international show in New York and other exhibitions staged in the great European capitals, Rodica Maniu was an invaluable asset of Romanian culture.

What essentially contributed to her consistent assertion was the indissoluble link between her work and the national spiritual universe. Her renown as "a painter of peasants" goes back to her artistic debut and was preserved throughout her life. Her canvases are populated with peasants whom she depicted in every state, veridically rendering their spiritual universe. Far from the idealism so widespread as a mentality and taste at the beginning of the century, Rodica Maniu portrayed peasants in a realistic way, with a gravity of feeling revealed by both faces and gestures and by the colours used. This dominant of the range of feelings her works convey is one of the salient features of her canvases. Adding to this is a monumental view of her compositions and a force of execution rather seldom encountered with a woman.

Through the spirit in which they were conceived, just as through their nature, Rodica Maniu's canvases and aquarelles bear the imprint of a vigorous creative talent. The potential capacity of communicating with and impressing the contemporary outlook, belonging to generations accustomed to the shocking visual impact of the century's modernist trends, is a certain proof of her creation's everlasting value.

V. ANDRESCU M



ROMANIAN NEWS

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY
WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY
THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY
AGROPRES

IN ENGLISH AND
FRENCH, Editorial and
Administrative Office: 1, P.
Schișel, Bucharest, Phone
17 06 50. Foreign readers
subscribe through
PRESFIZATELIA, P.O. Box
19-201, Iași, 1987.
Bucharest 01-00, GPO 1987

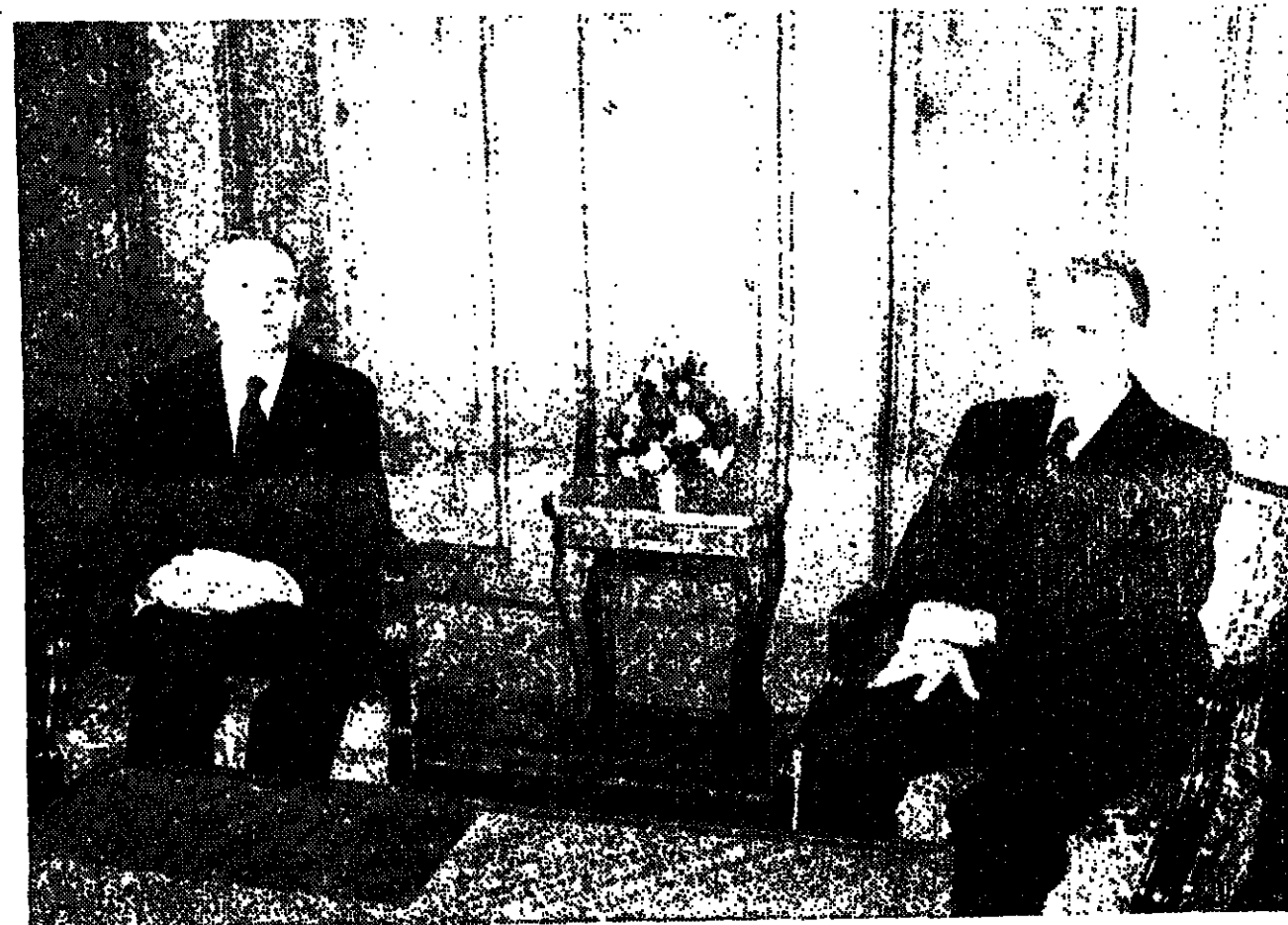
ROMANIAN NEWS

ELEVENTH YEAR
19 (528)
MAY 13
1988
16 PAGES — 3 LEI

UPON NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU'S INVITATION, ANDREI GROMYKO IS PAYING AN OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT TO ROMANIA

At the invitation of the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Republic, Nicolae Ceaușescu, Andrei Andreievich Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, came to Bucharest on Tuesday, May 10, on an official friendly visit.

On the same day, official talks started in Bucharest. In that framework, President Nicolae Ceaușescu warmly thanked for the invitation to visit Romania, for the reception extended to him, and expressed his belief that the meeting and the opinions to be exchanged with President Nicolae Ceaușescu would contribute to the development of many-sided cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania. During the talks, opinions were exchanged on the course of socialist construction in the two countries. The talks passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship. A new round of official talks took place (cont. on p. 3)



A REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION THEORY AND PRACTICE

The recent exposition made by the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceaușescu at the meeting of the Executive Political Committee on certain questions of socioeconomic management, ideological and political-educational work, and of the international situation goes down as a political event of major significance, as a landmark in the Romanian party and people's life, in the chronicle of the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Romania is traversing a moment of great importance in her evolution: her economy is going through a period of significant transition from extensive to intensive-type development, of assertion of a new quality in all fields. Programmes of national importance are under way in nearly all spheres of activity, which guide and mobilize the efforts and energy of all working collectivities of the entire people. All this implies the improvement of political and economic management, of labour organization, of all factors on which progress depends. The exposition made by the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceaușescu, at the April 29 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP synthesizes in a unitary vision all these questions and concerns, formulates a clear, dense and guidelines of great value which will undoubtedly leave their mark on present and future development. The in-depth scientific analysis from the angle of dialectics of the particularities of the management of socialist construction, of certain questions of optimum significance, such as the

role of the political leadership in the overall progress of socialist construction, the decisive importance of applying science to the management and organization of work, the harmonious combination of individual and collective responsibility, the strong assertion of the bodies of revolutionary-worker democracy, the role of party bodies and organizations in promoting the revolutionary spirit of commitment to the implementation of the current programmes, to reinforcing the climate of vigilance, to intensifying the political

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A CITY OF ATOMISTS (PAGES 8-9)

THE THIRD GENERATION (PAGE 5)

LIGHT INDUSTRY 1988 FIRSTS (PAGE 6)

A PRINCIPLED, DYNAMIC, CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY (PAGE 4)

ADDRESS MADE BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

AT THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

In his speech at the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu referred exclusively to some economic questions and to the measures related to the current activity for the implementation of the plan for the first semester and the whole year. The speaker assessed that all in all the results of the first four months of 1988 were satisfactory considering the general rate of growth of the national economy, in relation to the corresponding period of last year, yet plan provisions had not fully been implemented, firm measures being requested for the full implementation of the economic tasks set for the current month and for the rest of the year.

Attention will focus, stressed the RCP General Secretary, on the sectors producing raw ma-

terials, of the latest gains of the revolution in science and technology. According to the results scored in the improvement of products quality and the raising of their technical level, the speaker pointed out that it was not a question of campaign but of permanent preoccupation.

The questions related to securing a more marked rise in labor productivity, in economic efficiency and profitability were also analyzed extensively in the RCP General Secretary's speech. He requested that all economic sectors observe steadily the resolutions of the normative acts that regulate the turning out and delivery of the products for export, as well as to the home market, rigorously apply in all sectors the new measures comprised in the price formation law, which comes into force on May 13, 1988, while further action should be taken for the re-

of the issues of socioeconomic development. He referred in this sense also to the specific tasks incumbent upon the commissions set up by domains of activity.

In keeping with the resolution of the Executive Political Committee — Nicolae Ceausescu stressed — it is necessary that all ministries, central bodies, enterprises, all party and state bodies and organizations, the bodies of worker-revolutionary democracy should start firmly from the guidelines and tasks comprised in the Theses for the Plenum of the Central Committee dealing with certain questions of socioeconomic management, of ideological and political-educative work, as well as of the international situation, and on this basis they should analyze the work undertaken so far in a spirit of high responsibility and establish the most appropriate measures for raising the activity onto an increasingly higher level.

Greater responsibility, more efficiency, consolidation of order and discipline are required in the entire activity. Action should be taken more resolutely in all fields, starting from the necessity of unflinchingly carrying out the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress, of the National Conference, of the plans and programmes of socioeconomic development, and the active participation of the masses, of the whole people in the management of the entire economic and social activity.

We must take all actions so that the decisions of the Thirteenth RCP Congress, of the National Conference concerning the carrying out of strategic objectives, should be fulfilled in the best possible manner. It is a decisive one and we must obtain the best results.

The carrying out of plans and programmes, said Nicolae Ceausescu in the end, depends upon us all, on our work, having in mind the good functioning of collective management bodies, of party organs and organizations, the active participation of the working people, of the whole people in this entire activity. Only in these conditions we will have the guarantee of fulfilling the plan targets.

The Executive Political Committee also examined and endorsed reports on the development of the ready-made clothes sector until 1990 and in the period spanning 1991-1995; the development of the knitwear sector until 1990 and over 1991-1995; the equipment of the light-industry sectors with machinery, plant and technological installations boasting high qualitative and technical standards to support the programme for the updating of those sectors.

The measures envisaged in that area are aimed at developing and updating the ready-made clothes and knitwear production, which are basic sectors of the light industry — at the manufacture of high-quality products to ever better meet the growing exigencies of home and foreign end-users. According to provisions, the ready-made production and the knitwear production are to increase by 63 and 51 percent, respectively, by the end of the ongoing five-year period as against 1983. In 1995 the value of the marketable production in the ready-made and knitwear sectors will be over two and 2.5 times larger, respectively than in 1983.

The Executive Political Committee requested that similar development and modernization programmes be correspondingly worked out for the other sectors of the national economy, which should be equipped with everything needed to that end.

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, took the floor, referring to the economic items on the agenda.

The Executive Political Committee also discussed questions of the international activity of the Romanian party and state, as well as routine questions.

terials, and first of all on the oil, coal, precious and non-ferrous industries, in order for extraction to be carried out at the planned levels.

In his speech, Nicolae Ceausescu asked the central economic bodies and the enterprises to ensure the quality of production in keeping with the needs of the national economy and export targets, to observe the provisions regarding the delivery of work which are to be incorporated into finished products, to apply strictly the measures for cutting material consumption, viewing the current consumption norms as maximal, working at the same time to recover and capitalize on the existing reusable resources.

The major basis for the Romanian economy now is the implementation of all measures set for the intensive development of the activity in industry, agriculture and the other sectors, stressed Nicolae Ceausescu. In this context, he laid stress on the importance of the promotion in all domains

duction of production consumption and expenditures. It is necessary to stress that the selling prices of products, including the prices of consumer goods and services, are not planned and should be raised only under the new measures, mentioned the RCP General Secretary.

In connection with the new economic contracts law, recently passed in the Romanian Parliament, which stipulates the renewal of contracts, Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned that this law was passed only regarding the domestic activity and did not apply to the country's foreign economic relations.

The RCP General Secretary also approached in his speech questions related to the measures announced at the previous meeting of the Executive Political Committee regarding the improvement of the whole activity of the country, and planning, so that all economic bodies, departments and enterprises should exercise their prerogatives and role in the settlement

ROMANIA IN THE WORLD • ROMANIA IN THE WORLD UNDER THE SIGN OF INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Starting from the need for an ever more active participation in the world exchange of materials, Romania has expanded its economic and technical-scientific ties with the developed capitalist states, grounding them on the principles of peaceful coexistence. In the last two decades alone, the volume of Romania's commercial exchanges with these countries has grown nearly eight times, their share in the overall Romanian foreign trade now being slightly above one fifth. Countries such as West Germany, Italy, the USA, Great Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, Japan, Canada, as well as recently mentioned the RCP General Secretary.

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RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The President of EDEK Socialist Party of Cyprus

On May 6, Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Romania, received Vasos Lygnarides, President of the EDEK Socialist Party of Cyprus.

The President of the EDEK Socialist Party pointed out the high appreciation enjoyed in Cyprus by Romania's dynamic and constructive policy, by President Nicolae Ceausescu's democratic and initiatives aimed at building a better and more just world of international peace and understanding.

During the interview the sides expressed satisfaction at the good relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Party of Cyprus, and reasserted the resolve to work for a further development of these relations to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

Also approached were a number of current international questions. In this framework the sides pointed out the preoccupation of the two parties with the evolution of the world political situation which continues to be particularly grave and complex owing to the continuation of the arms race, which is a permanent threat to peace.

The sides underscored the

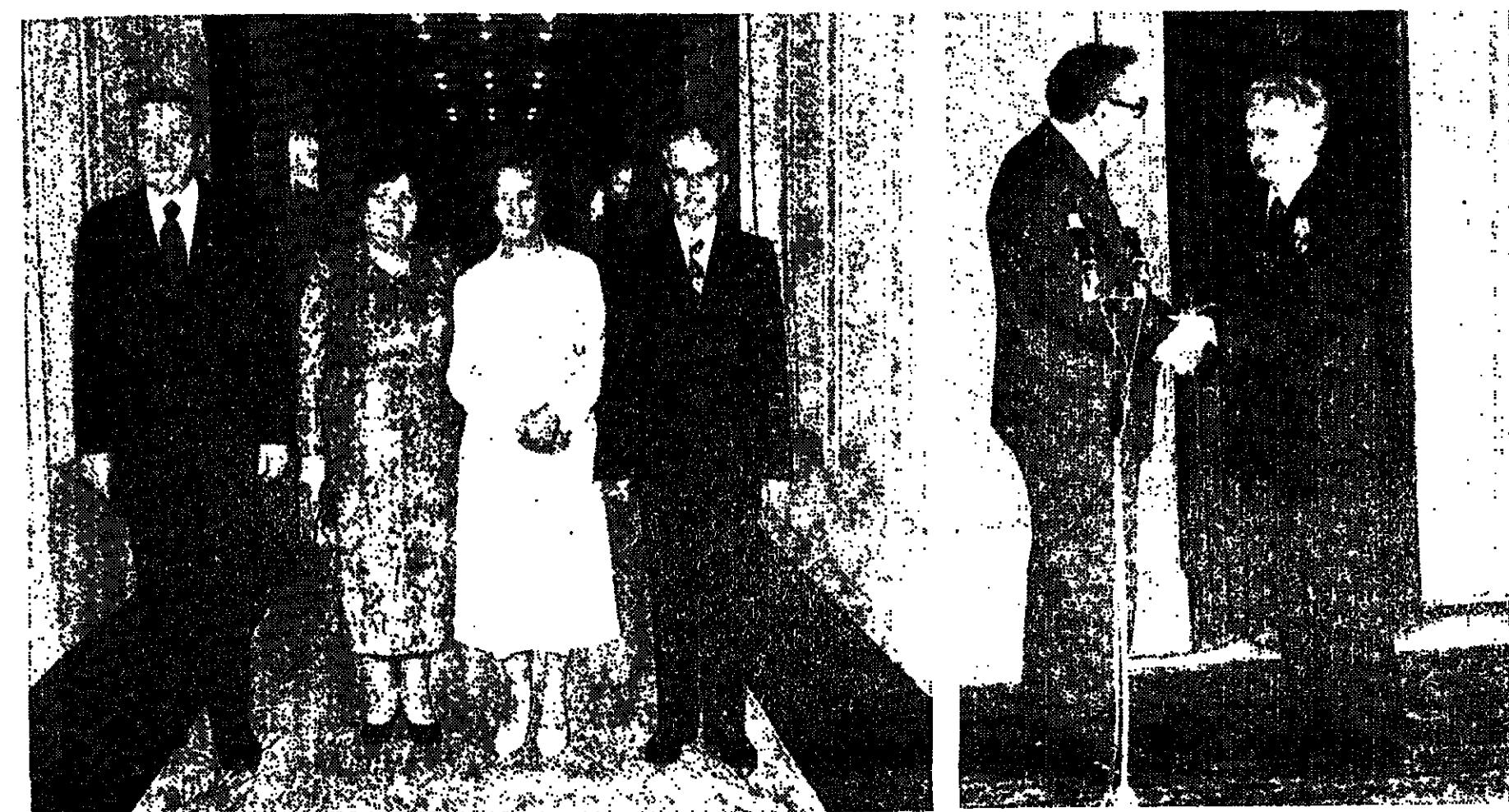
ELENA CEAUSESCU RECEIVES THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Elena Ceausescu, First Deputy Prime Minister of Romania, Chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, received on Friday, May 6, Song Jiang, State Counsellor, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the upward course of the collaboration between the Romanian and Chinese scientists, a collaboration that falls within the good relations of friendship and mutual cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Expressing confidence that Romania's and China's technical-scientific potentials and experience provided new possibilities for the amplification of the bilateral collaboration in chemistry and petrochemicals, electronics, metallurgy, as well as in other sectors of activity, Elena Ceausescu stressed that the expansion of the collaboration between the Romanian and Chinese scientists would contribute towards speeding up the two countries' economic and social progress, to the general cause of socialism, peace and understanding among nations.

UPON NICOLAE CEAUSESCU'S INVITATION, ANDREI GROMYKO IS PAYING AN OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT TO ROMANIA



(cont. from p. 1)

on Wednesday, when the mutual briefing on the concerns and activity of the two parties, countries and peoples pursuing the implementation of the plans of socioeconomic development and the fulfillment of the decisions taken by the latest congresses of the two parties took place.

The official talks continued on Thursday afternoon. On that occasion, an examination was made of the current stage of Romanian-Soviet relations and the ways to intensify them in future. In this respect it was stressed with satisfaction that the relations between Romania and the Soviet Union had continued to develop on many planes, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the Bucharest and Moscow summits. Moreover, it was affirmed that the results achieved in promoting bilateral cooperation, as well as the dynamic growth of the two countries' economic potentials created favorable conditions for the further expansion of cooperation in production and in goods circulation, many of them in high-tech branches (aeronautics, energy, electronics, etc.), and the development of commercial exchanges on mutually advantageous bases, in full accordance with the provisions of the Long-Term Programme for the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the USSR until 2000.

Aspects of the development of Romanian-Soviet ties were also approached during the Wednesday meeting between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dăscălescu and the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Andrei Gromyko.

During a solemn ceremony held on Tuesday, President Nicolae Ceausescu was handed by Andrei Gromyko the Order of Lenin, the highest state distinction of the USSR, awarded under a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Showing that on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR he performed a mission of honor in handing to the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Order of Lenin, conferred for his merits in the development of friendship and fraternal collaboration between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, A.A. Gromyko pointed out that ever since his youth Nicolae Ceausescu had linked his life to the cause of the communist and working-class movement — the front-rank force of social progress in our age. We still staunchly fight of the Romanian communists for the interests of the working people as a whole, and the international solidarity shown by Romania's best sons and daughters with Lenin's party, with the Revolutionary October, the speaker said, pointing out that lastingly enshrined in the chronicle of the two countries were the joint fight to defeat fascism, the fraternal alliance and mutual comradeship assistance along more than four decades of building the new-type society.

Your having been awarded the highest Soviet order, which is named after the founder of the first socialist state in the world — the state which, from the very beginning, has been promoting peace and friendship among peoples — is an acknowledgment of your contribution to the cause of the permanent strengthening of Soviet-Romanian relations, of the many-sided collaboration between the two countries, Union and Romania, A.A. Gromyko said, and added: This distinction is an expression of the Soviet people's feelings of deep sympathy and esteem for the fraternal Romanian people, a comrade of fight and creative work. This is a symbol of all working people in the Soviet Union is expanded, together with the Romanian communists, with the working people of the world, in the cause of socialism, peace and friendship.

The Soviet Union highly appreciates Romania's wish not to stop at what we have reached, but to raise the level of our relations to a new stage. As we are determined to do our

utmost for the development of our ties to give new dimensions to the mutually advantageous collaboration, to fully meet the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Romania, the interests of consolidating socialism worldwide.

The firm orientation of our common activity in the domain is represented by the understandings convened during the meetings and talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and you, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Soviet Union and Romania, together with the other socialist countries are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, general security and collaboration in the international arena. Feeling responsible for the destinies of mankind, our parties promote the course toward the assertion of the new political thinking. Their purpose is the achievement of a radical change toward better international relations, the building of a comprehensive system of peace and security.

In conclusion, the speaker wished President Nicolae Ceausescu good health and success in his activity, for the benefit of socialist Romania, for the strengthening of the Soviet-Romanian relations, of friendship and collaboration among all socialist countries in the fight for peace and social progress.

Thinking most warmly the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for having awarded him the highest order named after Lenin, the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution and founder of the first socialist state of workers and peasants, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in his address at the ceremony held in Bucharest on May 10:

I stress in this framework too the remarkable contribution to the growth of Romanian-Soviet ties of summit meetings — of the talks and understandings agreed upon with comrade Mikhail Gorbachev last year, which opened new development prospects to the friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples. I am convinced that your present visit to Romania will go down as another major moment in the chronicle of the Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, as concrete steps toward the achievement of the great problems confronting our time, for disarmament, peace, for the building of a better and more just world.

The CC of the RCP, the State Council and the Government, I myself will further do our utmost for the continuous growth of Romanian-Soviet cooperation and friendship, of the solidarity between our communist parties, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace worldwide.

Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion.

Questions regarding the expansion of the Romanian-Soviet relations were also approached in the addresses made at the official dinner of Wednesday evening.

Nicolae Ceausescu assessed Andrei Gromyko's visit as a new and important illustration of the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between Romania and the Soviet Union, between the two countries' peoples, an expression of the communist will to place onto a higher stage these relations which boast long and rich traditions. After evoking these traditions, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated that the bilateral ties, which have strongly developed in the years of socialist construction, are firmly grounded upon the principles of full equality, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

Nicolae Ceausescu valued his belief that the meetings and talks held these days would open up new prospects for consolidating the Romanian-Soviet ties and boosting the collaboration in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other areas.

In his address, Andrei Gromyko stressed among other things that the friendship and collaboration between the Soviet Union and the Romanian land was an evidence of the lasting relations of good-neighbourliness linking the brotherly peoples of the Soviet Union, and Romanian relations having deep-rooted roots.

On Wednesday, Nicolae Ceausescu and Andrei Gromyko visited public works projects in Bucharest, the complex development works of the Dâmbovitza river, the Victoria Socialismul Boulevard where the House of the Republic and other important architectural ensembles are in an advanced stage of completion. The Union agro-industrial shopping complex and the second meeting of the Bucharest Council of Ministers.

On Thursday morning, Andrei Gromyko visited the I. M. G. factory in Ploiesti, and met with members of the enterprise's Working People's Council.

A REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION THEORY AND PRACTICE

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al-educational work of shaping new man, enables us to affirm that the recent exposition is a remarkable programmatic document which marks a new, important moment in the successful building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

Standing out among the multitude of ideas, theories and orientations comprised in the exposition is the importance attached by the RCP General Secretary to socioeconomic management and its improvement in the conditions of the overall progress of society in the present stage.

In the period ushered in by the Ninth RCP Congress, a large-scale activity of rethinking the process of building the new society in all its aspects and components has been conducted, which has led to a reappraisal of essential truths previously forgotten or underestimated, to the substantiation of renewing assessments, to the promotion of ideas and orientations governing the process of building the new society. The working out of the concept of multilaterally developed socialist society, the setting up of an organizational framework unique in its way of democratically managing society, the definition of the Party's role of vital centre of society, the creation of a new outlook on the national economic complex, of a new economic-financial mechanism are only a few creative contributions made by the Party, by its General Secretary, which ensure a new framework for meeting the requirements of the new stage of socialist construction in our homeland.

The achievements of these last years highlight the unity and viability of this organizational framework, the truth that it ensures better conditions of work of the masses' participation in management, the solving of all problems. At the same time, a series of difficulties, as well as the fact that the results obtained are not always on a par with the efforts made, show that the management and organization of the concrete activity present certain shortcomings. As the Party General Secretary has stressed, society's democratic management system, created a few years ago, ensures the harmonious combination

of the role of central bodies, of the single national development plan and the growth of responsibility and prerogatives of central, enterprises, democratic forums. But there is, in practice, a certain neglect of the role of basic units, of self-management and self-administration bodies at the same time with the overvaluation of the importance of the central body. The essential condition of improving management in the present stage, as the exposition shows, is to strengthen the democratic side, to intensify responsibilities for the people's effective participation in the debate and solution of matters in their field of activity. Regardless of the specialists' competence in central bodies, they cannot and must not be a substitute to debates in the forums of worker revolutionary democracy.

In other words, the democratic framework created and developed in the last two decades must be highly capitalized ensuring its functioning on the principles of democratic centralism, the management of the whole activity on the basis of the single development plan.

The exposition strongly highlights the primordial role of science in the progress of contemporary society, in stepping up development, in the assertion of a new, higher quality in all areas. The whole work of socialist construction — Nicolae Ceausescu stresses — can only be achieved on the basis of the latest breakthroughs in science and technology, in human knowledge. In general, of the close correlation of science with education and production, of the continual rise in the standard of technical-professional knowledge of all working people. Science has today a decisive importance not only in technological and economic progress but also in founding development strategies, the decisions made at macroeconomic level, in broadening the horizon of knowledge absolutely indispensable to any profession, to the knowledge, training and orientation of socioeconomic processes.

Starting from the decisive role played by science in the general development, the exposition proposes a number of improvements meant to ensure the active involvement of science and research in the entire development, in shaping and ful-

filling the plans, the general policy of developing our homeland included. Research institutions and bodies should make a greater contribution to the establishment of the plans as a whole, to the application of the results of research in the entire socioeconomic activity.

A central place in the current stage goes to the exercise of the role of the Party, of each organization separately. Remarkable through its significance is the idea according to which the Party, in its capacity as leading political force of society, has the mission of ensuring the revolutionary transformation of society as a whole, in keeping with the principles of dialectical and historical materialism, the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society on Romania's land. "The fulfillment of the Party's political force," reads the exposition, "implies the active involvement, with full responsibility, of every organization, of the Party bodies, of every party member in implementing the Party's policy, in the smooth unfolding of the activity in every field."

The consolidation of the inter-party democracy, the intensification of the Party-people dialogue prove to be the main means of exerting the Party's responsibility of vital centre of society, of organizer and dynamizer of the activity in all areas.

Also highly topical in our society's democratic political system is the requirement to involve the activity of mass and public organizations, of the trade unions, the Union of Communist Youth, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and to channel all working people's efforts towards bettering the new society.

As a whole, the exposition convincingly highlights the idea that the Party's unity is the supreme guarantee of the growth and exercise of its leading role. As a result of the Party's policy of socialist transformation of the country, of developing the socialist system, of proving social relations, continuous changes have been wrought in society's class structure and sustained progress has been made in the process of social homogenization. The working class has become a new class of owners and producers

with an ever higher standard of political and professional knowledge. Highly important changes have also taken place among the peasantry, in its instruction and education standard. The spectacular assertion of the technical-scientific revolution and the Party's consistent policy of expanding education have led to the powerful growth of the intelligentsia, to the ever more visible assertion of its role in our society's progress. As the exposition notes, the process of leveling and homogenizing social classes and categories leads to the consolidation of the whole society's unity, prefiguring the making of the single working people, the conscious builder of its destiny, of the new, communist system.

In the period elapsed since the Ninth RCP Congress, socialist legality, the new requirement of the new, is the observance of laws, of society's general interests have been broadly asserted. As the exposition stresses, after the Ninth RCP Congress the consequences of the serious violations of legality and of the abuses made in the early 1950s were eliminated, the consistent implementation of the socialist legality, whose substance is the requirement that no one should be tried and sentenced unjustly, while anyone violating the country's laws, the people's interests should not go unpunished and unpunished — has been ensured.

In keeping with a powerful revolutionary spirit of broad openness towards the questions of the activity of mass and public organizations, of the contemporary world generally, the exposition made by the RCP General Secretary clearly defines the role and import of the socialist legality in the improvement of the socialist construction activity. As shown by the exposition, the successful assertion of socialist legality in the activity of mass and public organizations, according to the concrete conditions specific to each country, as well as the demands of the stage, the diversity of the factors determining the development of the socialist construction. Therefore, there are no "unique recipes", compulsory rules, established ways of building socialism — and therefore, the socialist construction is a compulsory form of improving construction methods.

of international development characterized by the chronization of crisis and instability in the world, the socialist construction actively acquires great importance in the scientific management of society, in the conscious subordination of opinion, actually conditioning the success of the work of building socialism.

In the field of social and human activities, new questions crop up which society must solve in an appropriate way. It is essential for the smooth operation of management and organization that these questions should be known in good time and thoroughly studied, so that their impact may be assessed in advance.

An ever topical task of the political-ideological activity is the growth of combativity towards the negative phenomena, the promotion of the new, the strengthening of the spirit of involvement in the solution of questions, in surmounting difficulties, in ensuring the advance of the socialist construction.

Special tasks go to the political-ideological activity in ensuring the patriotic consciousness, in instilling pride in the people's revolutionary gains, in enhancing responsibility to their continuous growth, in helping with the expansion of the spirit of international collaboration and solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries, with all forces desiring to ensure the independence and freedom.

Certain specific questions of building the new system were approached in the exposition, starting from the present occupation, taking one form or another, of all socialist countries, containing the improvement of the socialist construction activity. As shown by the exposition, the successful assertion of socialist legality in the activity of mass and public organizations, according to the concrete conditions specific to each country, as well as the demands of the stage, the diversity of the factors determining the development of the socialist construction. Therefore, there are no "unique recipes", compulsory rules, established ways of building socialism — and therefore, the socialist construction is a compulsory form of improving construction methods.

A PRINCIPLED, DYNAMIC, CONSTRUCTIVE FOREIGN POLICY

The exposition of Nicolae Ceausescu, Party General Secretary, on certain questions of socioeconomic management, of ideological and political-educational work, as well as of the international situation opens wide prospects for Romania's foreign policy activity setting highly important guidelines and orientations devoted to the settlement of all issues now facing mankind, in the interest of every country, of every people, of the whole international community.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserts the constant principles lying at the foundation of developing Romania's ties with all states of the world and ensuring the country's broad openness to the world, the ample capacity to promote relations of friendship and collaboration with all states sharing, promoting and observing these principles: national independence and sovereignty, equality in rights, mutual advantage, noninterference in other states' domestic affairs, the right of every country to develop freely according to its own will, in keeping with its aspirations. In this spirit socialist Romania will continue first of all to supply the policy of developing its collaboration and solidarity with all socialist countries, of strengthening their unity, convinced that it represents a constructive way of building socialism in every country and at the same time for increasing socialism's force of attraction in the world.

Likewise we must stress that in the conception of our party and state, the results obtained in the socialist construction and policy of each socialist country are a direct contribution to the general cause of progress and peace, of a better and more just world. At the same time Nicolae Ceausescu points out that firmer action should be taken in the relations of collaboration within CMEA and the Warsaw Treaty, as well as in other bodies and joint commissions and, in general, in Romania's international relationships. In the spirit of the positions adopted by our party and state, that our whole home and foreign policy, of socialist construction and peace should be presented more militantly.

Just like in the past, Romania will expand its ties with the developing countries, strengthening its solidarity with their fight for economic and social progress, against imperialism and neocolonialist domination and oppression. At the same time Romania is determined to continue to develop its relations with the developed capitalist states, on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's exposition attaches special importance to questions of great concern for the peace and security of the world, for the normal development of international relations, for the expansion of mutually rewarding collaboration in the world arena, in the spirit of socialist Romania's ex-

pression, to the constant principles lying at the foundation of developing Romania's ties with all states of the world and ensuring the country's broad openness to the world, the ample capacity to promote relations of friendship and collaboration with all states sharing, promoting and observing these principles: national independence and sovereignty, equality in rights, mutual advantage, noninterference in other states' domestic affairs, the right of every country to develop freely according to its own will, in keeping with its aspirations. In this spirit socialist Romania will continue first of all to supply the policy of developing its collaboration and solidarity with all socialist countries, of strengthening their unity, convinced that it represents a constructive way of building socialism in every country and at the same time for increasing socialism's force of attraction in the world.

to any foreign intervention, to support to the opposition forces in the struggle for the Afghan people's independence, any support to the opposition by itself and to develop in keeping with its own will to be the Afghan people's progress, democratic development, on the path of socialism and will strengthen its solidarity with that country.

A political settlement is needed also in the case of Nicaragua. In this respect, Romania has the process under way which should lead to the cessation of any interference by the United States of America and ensure the self-reliant development, on the path of progress, of the Republic of Nicaragua. The only rational solution is the only one to be adopted, that of the Kampuchean problem, by achieving national reconciliation, withdrawing the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and halting any foreign interference in that country, so that the democratic, self-reliant development of Kampuchea, on the basis of neutrality and non-alignment, may be ensured.

Thoroughly analyzing the situation in various hot spots of the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu's exposition stresses that the developments there prove that the justness of the Marxist-Leninist line, independent development of that country and the international calls for an end to the

Soviet troops in Afghanistan do not help that country's fight to free itself from the Soviet yoke, but, on the contrary, they hinder the development of the Afghan people's progress, democratic development, on the path of socialism and will strengthen its solidarity with that country.

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THE THIRD GENERATION

The classical lathe, an equipment we will soon find only in the archives of the Romanian machine building industry. In 1975 it started being replaced by processing controls incorporating machine-tools, most of them designed and made in Romania. The progress from lathe to flexible lines and cells is also the result of accelerated development of the industry of programmable automata, computers for machine-tools.

The gain of industry is visible. The parts' processing precision, the possibilities to process large and medium-size parts, labour productivity and of course the workers' training level have increased. A new generation of complex installations appeared. Fabrication lines and systems. Flexible cells. A third generation of such installations answering the modernization needs of the machine building branch.

FROM ONE PERFORMANCE TO ANOTHER

Two years ago, Romania won a gold medal for installations with world performances: a processing line for brake rims at the International Leipzig Fair. The producer: an enter-

prise with the help of certain keys cylinders are loaded, processed, controlled on phases by a line setter-up with devices and tools, after which they are taken to the storage room. The new flex-

ible line designed by a team led by engineer Costin Ioan from ICSTIU-TITAN in Bucharest, for the 23 August enterprise, benefit by seven compartments, a hydraulic and an automated system. It increases labour productivity by 30 per cent as against the conventional processing operations, replacing the physical work of ten workers. At the same time it eliminates the possibility of producing any technological reject.



prise unknown in Europe as a supplier of such ultramodern lines — the Baicu Machine-Tools Enterprise.

In November 1987, the enterprise received a letter with the following: "The warranty period of the brake rim line was successfully concluded at MEGU Leipzig. I would like to thank you for your constructive work and the competence of the Romanian service personnel." It was signed by the director of the end user enterprise in the German Democratic Republic.

A few years ago, a tender was organized in Leipzig, in which traditional firms of West Germany, France, Japan and other countries participated. The tender was won by the Baicu machine builders.

Fruitfully collaborating with the specialized Scientific Research Institute for Technological Engineering — TITAN, in Bucharest, "Electromechanics", "Electrochimie" of Bucharest and other enterprises like IMU, Suceava, ISEIL, Posen, and IM Râdău, they finished, in time, the automatic line processing brake drums. It was a national premiere and a human satisfaction for the Romanian workers and engineers. At that time there were few producers of such lines in Europe. Completely automated, it has a high flexibility degree, benefiting by cell processing of programs. A micro-processor replaces over 120 conventional machine-tools and processing over 50,000 parts yearly. It comprises eight vertical lathes, servomotor installations, transport equipment and an electronic control system.

After a couple of years I came back to the enterprise attracted by the latest novelty: a flexible line processing cylinders for type motors. A modulated line including turning, grinding, drilling, boring, milling, and honing was conceived as a programmatic control by means of an industrial automata's device.



ALFING, SON OF TITAN

It is certain: the tolerance with which it works does not exceed one micron, despite its dimensions, because Alfing, the new star of the machine tool enterprise of Baicu in five metres high and stretches on a few square meters. It replaces a team of 10 cutting specialists who used to work on conventional machines. The concentration and automation of certain operations (broaching, transporting, loading of processed materials, tool protection, final control) have led to a competitive time broaching the interior diameter of cylinder jackets for large motors equipping ships and heavy machines. TITAN, the specialist research institute in Bucharest made the design. Contributing a number of new, patented ideas were the specialists of the Timisoara

branch. Alfing is equipped with two systems — rigid and flexible — of great productivity. It incorporates two programmable automatic devices — of the latest generation — and a control system for stepping motors considered as the motors of the future. The motors and the quality of the devices are highly important (in conventional calculations the processing of the surface of a single part means covering a 1,600-m long road).

But you should not overlook the specification made by engineer Vasile Solomon, a robotics specialist, head of this manufacturing programme: Alfing also incorporates a number of original inventions and solutions worked out by the enterprise in Baicu.

THE 60-TOOL ORCHESTRA

The dialogue with engineer Teodor Clima, head of the specialized machine tools section, started in a surprising way. He first spoke about the role and importance of the conductor in a symphonic concert. Then about the need that all instrumentalists and soloists should have an ascertained value. A good philharmonic with a poor conductor or a gifted conductor with a mediocre philharmonic can only yield poor results. Our puzzle over this topic lasted until engineer Clima made the required specification. This is how things are in industry. In the present case, with flexible cells introduced into production at Baicu. Until not long ago the processing centre could only manufacture only types of parts. With the help of flexible cells — modern automatic machines — with several processing units (five, with the existing types) — and of the computer-developed programme five parts can be processed simultaneously. The orchestra

ensemble is no longer made up of ordinary lathes performing a single technical operation but of a modern shed, including 60 tools which can process parts of different shapes and compositions. Today's conductor — the computer conventionally called by man CP-CFPH-800 — is a first step towards the construction of flexible systems meant for processing prism-like parts. Which heralds a new generation of machine tools at the Baicu enterprise.

M. CONSTANTINESCU
Photo: VIRGIL FAVEL

View from the Machine Tools Enterprise in Baicu. In the foreground, the 60-tool orchestra (top) — a modern automatic machine — with several processing units (five, with the existing types) — and of the computer-developed programme five parts can be processed simultaneously. The orchestra



LIGHT INDUSTRY 1988 PROGRESS

70 countries on all continents know the products designed and manufactured by the Romanian light industry specialists. Many beneficiaries of these countries have become traditional partners along the years. How can this "trade constancy" be accounted for? Doina Dobru, deputy director of the Ministry of Light Industry supplied us with an answer:

"First of all by ensuring a flexible organization, extremely receptive to the demands of internal and external markets, to absolutely all novelties. We have permanently diversified the range of our products. From among 150,000 products, items

and models in various contexts, drawing and colour combinations to be manufactured in 1988 over 50,000 are new. The same concern is shown also with updating technologies. More than 170 new technologies will be introduced in the production line, while 116 already existing ones are to be generalized.

Over the last years Romanian light industry has implemented a wide scope programme of investment materialized into the erection of modern enterprises or areas specializing in this field, while in 1988 stress is laid on updating and re-equipping the existing units. New produc-

tion compartments are to be commissioned at the knitwear enterprise of Turnu Măgurele; the enterprise of ready-made clothes in Iasi, Curtea de Argeș, Birlad and Tulcea. Under way is the construction of an enterprise of knitwear and synthetic furs in the town of Vaslui.

These are images suggestive of the way in which a modest unit which 30 years ago used to manufacture uniforms for the Romanian Railroads, mining, mail and telecommunication enterprises managed to update and expand its production by

going through a series of steps of investment, only to start developing the first ready-made clothes in 1970 to countries like West Germany, the Netherlands and Italy.

After 1975 the enterprise in Bucharest covered a series of stages specific to all the units of the Romanian light industry. The units specialized in various types of clothes produced in small, medium and large series.

Today the enterprise of ready-made clothes in Bucharest, one of the ten units of the ready-made clothes industry central office based in Bucharest, covers an important share, manufacturing some 20 per cent of the overall production. More than 60 per cent of the enterprise's production is exported.

The secret of its rapid success lies in the prompt assimilation and introduction in the production line of novelties. It explains why 80 per cent of the overall output are absolute fashions in terms of fashion, it explains also the wide range of models based on designs drawn out by local specialists or solicited by partners. The number of partners is visibly on the rise, including firms like Corina, Sportfull, Canalella, Cerin (Italy), Amerex (USA), Well (France), Manchester (Canada), Karpsten (West Germany), as well as other firms in Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, Iraq, Libya, Bangladesh, etc.

M. CONSTANT

PARTNERS ALL OVER THE WORLD

A YOUNG INDUSTRIAL AREA

Metalotecnica and Imatex. Two names of enterprises found in almost every unit of Romanian light industry. How can this frequency be accounted for? It's very simple. If all comes from the specificity of their make: they have manufactured and supplied most of the sewing and knitting equipment for the investments materialized in the above-mentioned branch over the last 20 years.

Quite surprising is that until the beginning of the 1980s Tirgu Mures municipality — the seat of Mures county — was a big manufacturer of textile machines but lacked an equally developed light industry. It had only two modest units: a small ready-made clothes shop called Mureșul, now turned into a large women's garments enterprise, and a workshop processing natural leather which, now, sensibly updated in part and parcel of the leather and hand gloves enterprise of Tirgu Mures.

On the same industrial area, one of the youngest in Romania as regards both its tradition and age of workers — the average age is of 28 — two new representative units have been erected in a couple of years: a silk weaving mill and a cotton one. Both are equipped with textile machines, most of which manufactured by the Metalotecnica and Imatex enterprises in Tirgu Mures.

The silk mill, as eng. Alexandra Babu, the director of the enterprise declared, made its industrial debut by producing decorative fabrics needed by furniture factories. A varied range of decorative drawings and chromatic elements is delivered today to specialized enterprises in Iasi, Arad, Vaslui, Bucharest, Bacau, Mizil, etc.



A WORLD-CLASS ENTERPRISE

At first our guide through the enterprise seemed to have exactly the attitude I had expected — lucid, objective, reserved. Her everyday presence in the colourful setting of specific women's clothes would have entitled her to a certain routine, ruling out any effusion. But, much to my surprise, commercial manager Aurelia Stănilă involuntarily exclaimed: "What a nice skirt!" She had naturally seen it in the designing and then tailoring stage. Nevertheless, this place of clothing made of denim, with two rows of buttons and a belt could still be a revelation to this experienced saleswoman (an economist by profession) of the Mondiala Ready-Made Clothes Enterprise in Satu Mare.

Although the manager's tone soon became purely objective again, I realized that she was not yet "used" to certain realities of the enterprise. For her talk to be devoid of all affectivity, she then pointed to me, as a highly normal thing, the cutting without any hesitation of the entire roll of fabric, in the large cutting room. Her reactions are excluded by the harmonious dialogue between man and the electronic computer, observing the design details

and the colours of the fabric, the computer chooses the best, most economical positions for the component pieces of a dress, overcoat, blouse, in keeping with special programmes. The dressmakers are the ones who ultimately decide how to cut or rearrange the pieces of fabric into finished garments. "But thanks to the modernization of the manufacturing process, the creative work in departments and workshops increases the value of one metre of fabric fivefold" — the commercial manager said.

The economy of raw materials and manpower in no way prejudices the fantasy of the creators of new models (over one thousand annually). The trademark of the Mondiala ready-made clothes enterprise has primarily consisted (and by its fashion production) even before reading the firm's name on the tags, Romanian buyers eager to keep abreast of fashion, discover the fine taste of the Satu Mare designers in the refined, modern cut of the clothing items. No less responsive to the Mondiala dressmakers' talent (women account for 90 per cent of the enterprise's staff) are numerous partners from America, Belgium, Canada, France,

Italy, the USA etc. The firm Stănilă in West Germany or Macintosh in the Netherlands have been already customers of the Mondiala enterprise for years.

At the recent international fair of Namur, Belgium, the collection including 10 original garments designed at Satu Mare particularly elicited the visitors' attention. Another collection was sent to the traditional Lofing fair, and among many forthcoming events, a rich collection of ready-made clothes will participate in the autumn Bucharest International Fair.

None of the about 100 million garments annually manufactured at Mondiala seems to be dictated by those for which they are meant.

V. COSTEA

Ready-made clothes section at the Garment Enterprise in Bacau (top); a technology used for fabricating in the Textile Research Institute in Bucharest (centre); interior of the Leather and Fur Enterprise in Cluj (bottom).

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES

Romanian scientific research fully participates in solving production problems. Nearly one quarter of a million technical personnel are engaged in carrying out research programmes on a national scale. Moreover, 35 special programmes by branches have been worked out which are implemented by the whole body of engineers and designers. Romania has advanced research, decisive as concerns the introduction of progress, of the new in the economy. Such a sector is chemistry which is directly involved in many areas: plastics, synthetic yarn and fiber, elastomers, pesticides and mineral fertilizers etc. Every third invention patented in Romania pertains to chemistry. An efficient chemical industry has developed on the basis of high effectiveness. The chemical industry has developed over 100 times compared to 1950. At present, the chemical industry, alongside the machine building one, ensures more than 60 per cent of the output and export of industrial products. Chemical research plays an important part in the modernization of the national economy, the reduction of energy and raw materials consumption, the superior capitalization of the country's resources and riches, the protection of the ecosystem.

Romanian research certainly contributes to the development of other industrial branches too. Although Romania ranks 32nd in point of population and 75th in point of area in the world, she ranks 15th as concerns technological inventions, over 100,000 expressed by the number of homegrown inventions per one thousand inhabitants, seventh as concerns the output of chemical and natural gas, eighth in point of caustic soda, synthetic yarn and fiber, eleventh in point of synthetic rubber, and 15th in point of aluminium. She holds top places in many sections of machine building, building materials, and is acquiring higher positions in electrical engineering, electronics etc. Romania has made a name for herself in manufacturing high precision equipment. Over 40 types of lasers and laser devices have gone into production in the last few years, for the mining, machine tool industries, land reclamation etc. Romania holds first place in the world as regards sunflower research and top places in cereal and technical crop research, in which remarkable successes

have been scored. Scientists in Romania take part in research programmes sponsored by the UN, the CMEA and other international bodies, making a significant contribution to enriching mankind's treasure of knowledge.

L. ROMAN



COMPUTERIZED ROLLING MILLS

Romania boasts a valuable experience in the design, according to original solutions, of rolling technological lines. Over 120 roll mills in the world have been built in keeping with Romanian designs. The specialized institute, IPROLAM, and the research sections of the iron and steel works in the country are currently working on equipping rolling mills with Romanian-made computers. The tests conducted so far show that the introduction of process computers reduces metal losses by three-to-six per cent, lowers energy consumption by 10 per cent and enhances labour productivity by up to 30 per cent. Also facilitated is the handling of the furnaces. As part of the drive for automating rolling mills, numerous new devices have been created and patented as inventions or registered as innovations. For instance, a metallurgical photoelectric relay adjustable to static commutation elements has been developed. The relay is highly reliable in conditions of high temperature, dust, vapour, vibrations, mechanical shocks, etc.

"Electromet" in Timbora has built the first Romanian thermal cutting machine designed by a group of specialists from the Welding and Metals Tests Institute in Timbora. The machine cuts, by means of an oxyacetylene flame, metals 6 to 250 mm thick, 4.7 m wide and 15 m long, with a speed of 75 to 1,000 mm per minute. The generalization of this high-tech equipment will lead to a productivity increase.

A new product has started to be manufactured at the Tractor enterprise in Reșov: the 70 hp farming tractor which is part of a new range of small- and medium-power farming equipment. The new tractor is characterized by higher technical and qualitative performance: a 20 per cent higher suspension compared to other farm machines, the reduction of skidding by a self-unlocking differential, the five per cent reduction of fuel consumption, reduced noise, greater comfort for the driver, modern design.



THE SALVAGE TUGBOAT

4,800 HP. That is Hercules' power. Not of the mythological character but of the first sea-going rescuing tugboat made by the Braila shipyard and recently delivered to the end-user, the Constanta Port Management Enterprise.

"Hercules", a national first of the ship building industrial branch has successfully passed sea tests with an excellent stability and operation. The ship is fitted with two 3,200 HP engines made at Reșița and is meant for

the transportation of offshore drilling platforms, their supply with water and fuel, the towing of damaged or wrecked ships of any tonnage, the rescuing of the crew and materials on the damaged ships.

While the ship has begun its voyage, its second "sister", a 6,000 HP sea-going salvage tugboat is due to be launched soon. Work is now under way in the workshops of the Braila shipyards on a new ship: the 12,000 HP sea-going salvage tugboat.



INDUSTRY'S OXYGEN

Technical prestige and professionalism. These are two topics often approached in the industrial sections of an issue. Today it specializes in turning out copper and copper-alloy semifinished products. Also processed here are such raw materials as zinc and silver, having a high economic worth. The alloys incorporating the above metals and many others are used for manufacturing electrical, base, pipe, wire of various forms and diameters, required by various major branches of the Romanian economy: electrical engineering, machine engineering, etc.

Starting in 1976, the enterprise has undergone several development stages. New factories have been erected and the old ones have been updated. Several top technologies have been introduced which make it possible to turn out numerous products which not only are used for manufacturing electrical, base, pipe, wire of various forms and diameters, required by various major branches of the Romanian economy: electrical engineering, machine engineering, etc.

A CITY OF ATOMISTS

Joining the voyagers who landed in the port of Cernavodă from the Sophia ship on December 1, 1878, was also Alexandru Macedonaki who came here to work as prefect of the county, whose "seat" was at Ruseva, a nearby commune.

His impression of Cernavodă was not all that enthusiastic for a 21-year-old man: a petty and dusty borough with a few houses and small shops, water carts passing down narrow streets (it was quite a paradox: although they lived on the bank of the Danube, natives suffered from lack of water!), a market and...that was about all!

By the turn of the century the town aimed to come to life due to the construction of Anghelescu's bridge and of a small cement factory which counted as the only trace of industry in that town for many years. It produced good cement but the price was extremely high so the factory had to be shut down.

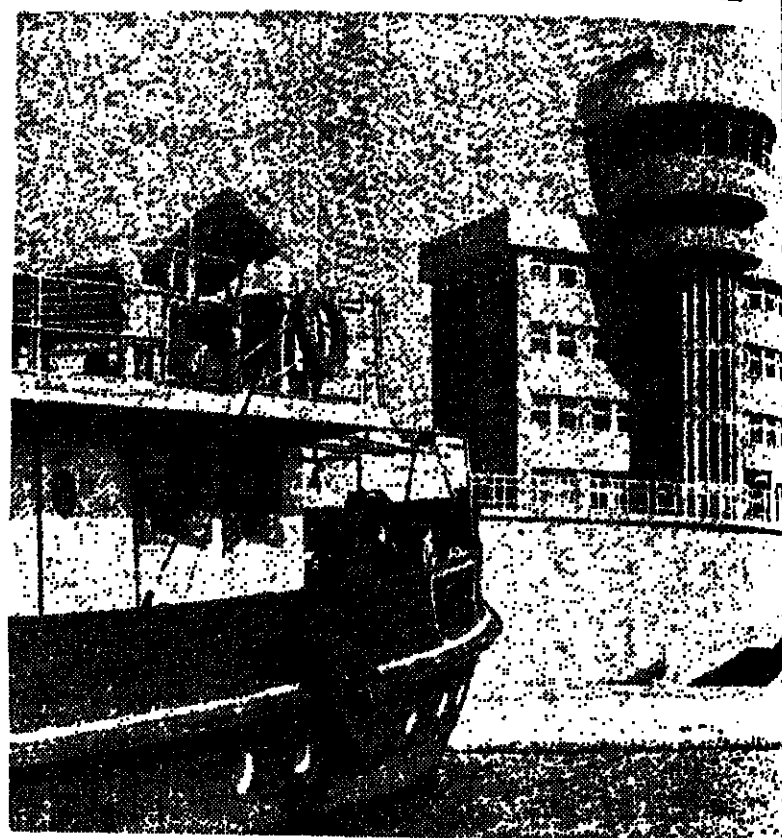
Due to its population's high average lifespan Cernavodă was for a long time known as a "city of pensioners". A fact which illustrated very suggestively the locality's staid socioeconomic life and want of prospects.

The 1938 new territorial and administrative di-

vision of the country meant the first, resolute step towards a new destiny taken by Cernavodă, the same as other localities of the country. But the unprecedented changeovers in its history occurred in the wake of the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, of the new motor and railroad bridge across the Danube and the nuclear-power station.

Today, people in Cernavodă talk very much about the future: "this road will be part and parcel of the North-South European highway"; here, where houses are now being demolished we shall raise a seven-metre-high "bed" of loess on which we shall erect the new civic centre of the city; here we shall build a new hospital and next to it a new house of culture; we shall raise a high school specializing in energy so as to ensure staff for the nuclear plant; we shall build, this year too, 400 apartments; we shall raise a monument to construction.

It is a future of certitudes, of professional and social accomplishments. Cernavodă is one of the most telling expressions of the policy of multilateral development pursued by contemporary Romans.



THE PLANT

The impact of building the first nuclear-electric plant on the city is overwhelming. You can feel it even on the railway platform. The quiet station of Cernavodă, lowered by a bronze statue placed at one end of Anghelescu's bridge, where until recently you could count visitors on your fingers, is now stormed especially on Mondays

now work for Cernavodă: the iron and steel works of Galati, Hunedoara and Timisoara, metallurgical units of Ruzsa, Roman, Cimpia Turzii, the Republic plant, the Bucharest heavy-equipment enterprise, Vulcan, Independenta-Sibiu, the enterprise of chemical equipment in Ploesti, Automotica, Electropulbere, Electronica, the

heavy motors enterprise in Bucharest, the computer plant, the aircraft plants of Bucharest and Brasov, numerous chemical works, units of the National Council of Science and Technology — other specialist enterprises in Constanta, Turnu Severin, Ploesti, Iasi, Timisoara, Cluj, etc.

As can be seen, the whole country is now "present" at Cernavodă with highly reliable products guaranteed for at least 20 years on a par with the highest and most exigent world standards, and even superior to them.

Many technological, construction and assembly firms have been registered on or for this vast building site, many teams of technicians proving their competence and high professional ability. What we want to stress is that the construction of the first Romanian nuclear plant has an extremely favourable influence on industry, determining it to raise its level of competitiveness and technological capacity. And if we were to back this assessment with a recent example, here it is, offered by Romulus Gabor, one of the "veterans" working with the building site, director of the nuclear plants enterprise, in other words, the beneficiary of the work itself.

The concrete part of the construction required a special kind of material able to isolate perfectly the joinings. That material had to be highly resistant, even to radiations. It is called "Vopac" — an extremely dear and hard to get foreign product. Was it an insurmountable obstacle? Not in the least! As soon as possible the centre of research in Jacques, Gysela and anti-corrosive protection in Bucharest covered the research part, while the Chemical Works of Rimnicu Vilcea supplied the finished product. Director Romulus Gabor told us with undisguised pride that some Canadian specialists had recently declared that the Romanian product is even better than theirs and recommended it for the world market.



and Saturdays, when commuters come and go. Behind the station a spacious bus always waits for its customers. Though nothing is written on it everybody knows its destination: the plant (transportation is free).

Commuters account only for a small part of the 10,000 workers, technicians, engineers and specialists in various fields who have come here to perform a pioneering technological work, the first ever in the history of Romanian industry of power plants.

The nuclear plant of Cernavodă is a project which can hardly find its match in any other previous achievement from the point of view of the investments, technical complexity and economic importance — we were told by Valeriu Popa, deputy minister of electric energy (a minister in overalls whom you can meet every day in the hottest points of the vast building site).

It is a priority for the whole Romanian economy. Besides partners from Canada, the U.S.A., Italy and India, contributions to its achievement are made also by Romanian industrial units and research and design institutes. Our whole industry with its high-tech branches brings in a huge volume of parts, equipment, subassemblies, original engineering designs and solutions. Let us emphasize only some of the "big" units which



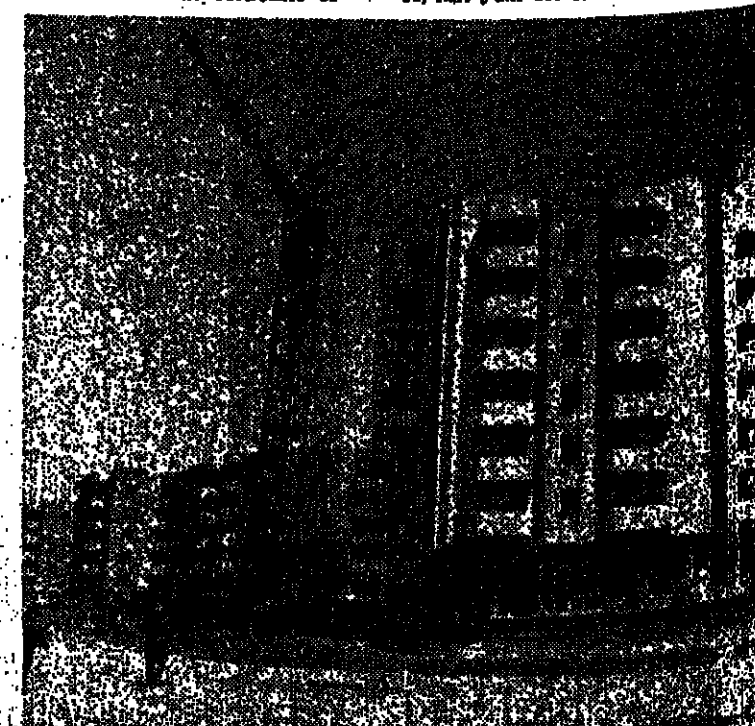
THE ATOMISTS

The five reactors, or power generating sets will produce 3,500 MW/h of electric power. Specialists have chosen this Candu-type of plant, similar with those already functioning in Canada, Argentina and South Korea because it allows of the usage of nuclear fuel produced in Romania. Production installations are presently undergoing advanced tests of operation. Thus, a precious raw material existing in the subsoil of this country is now connected to the productive circuit in order to be used with utmost economic efficiency.

That will be the task of the future atomists of Cernavodă.

Who are the future atomists or nuclear specialists (the most appropriate term to designate them is still under discussion here, on the building site)?

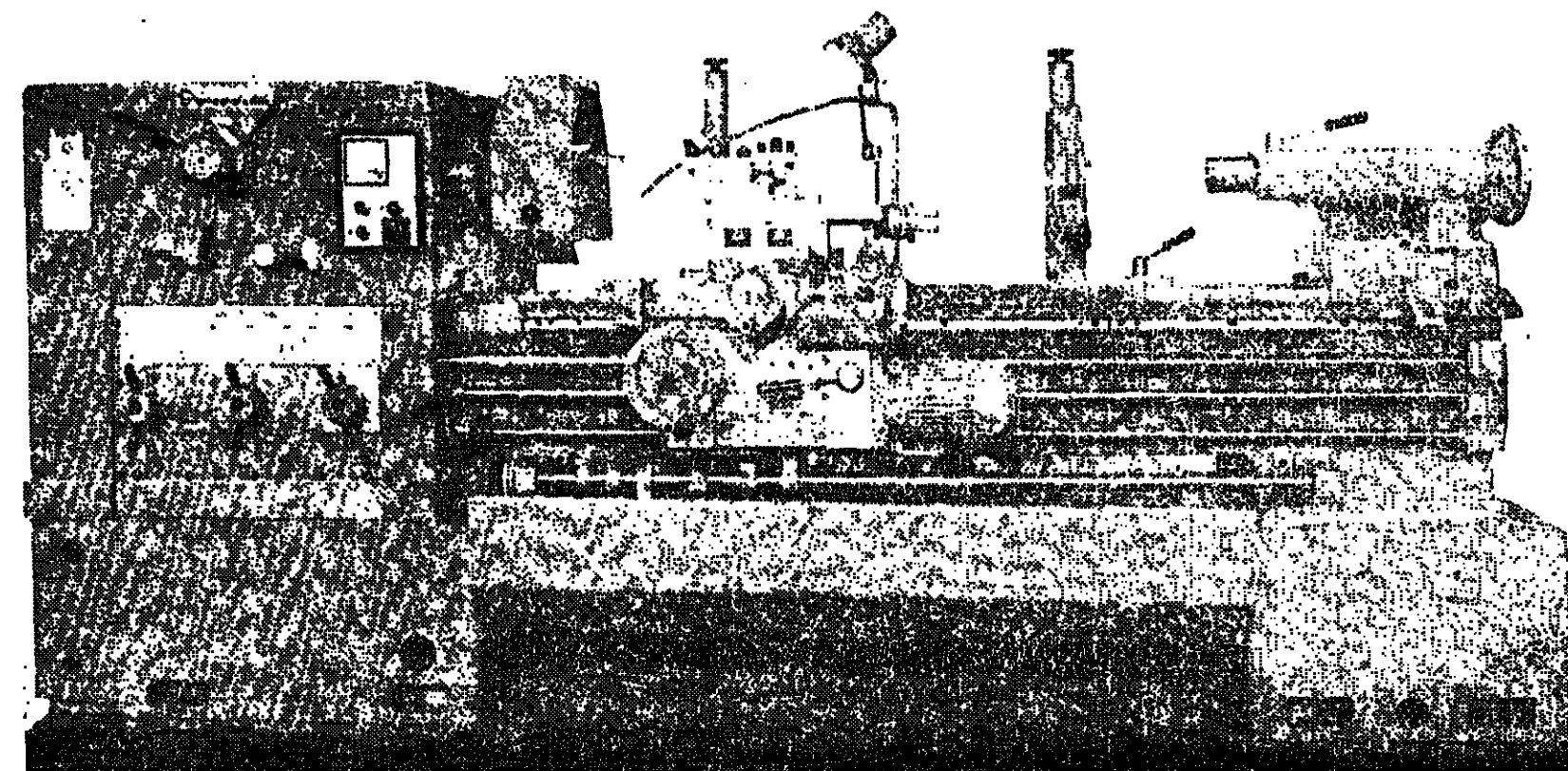
Though there is still much to be done until "the first parallel" is commissioned, drafting has already started among those eager to work in this original field. Like spacemen, candidates are subject to complex tests of professional training, psychic ability, etc. For instance, last year 200 candidates were



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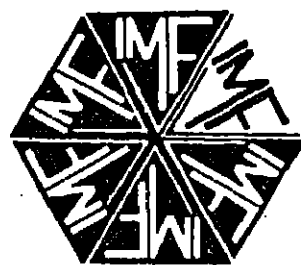
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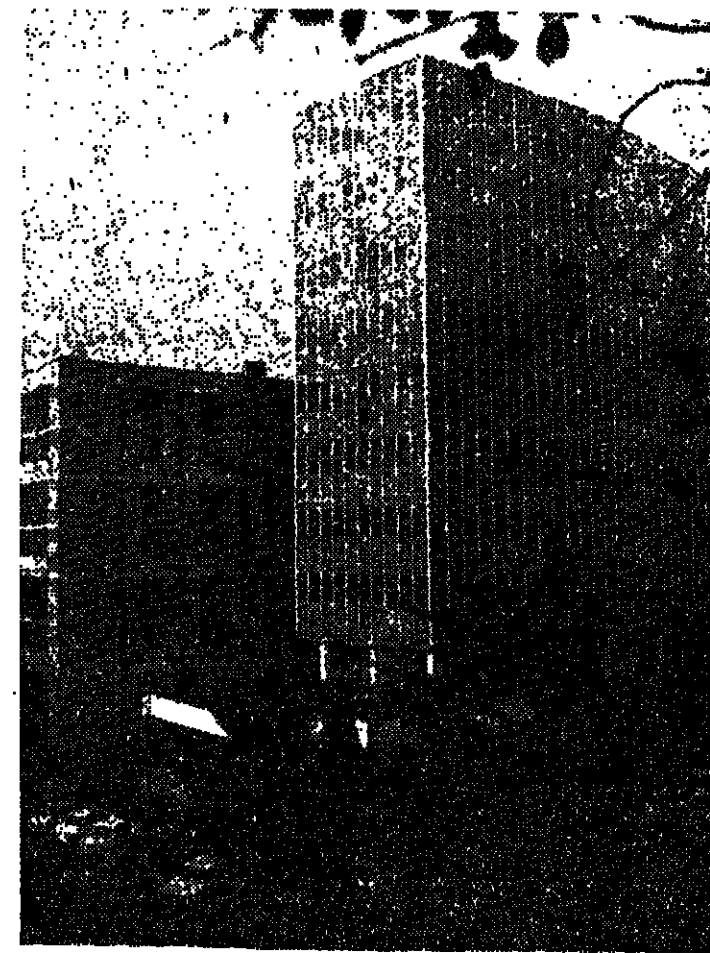
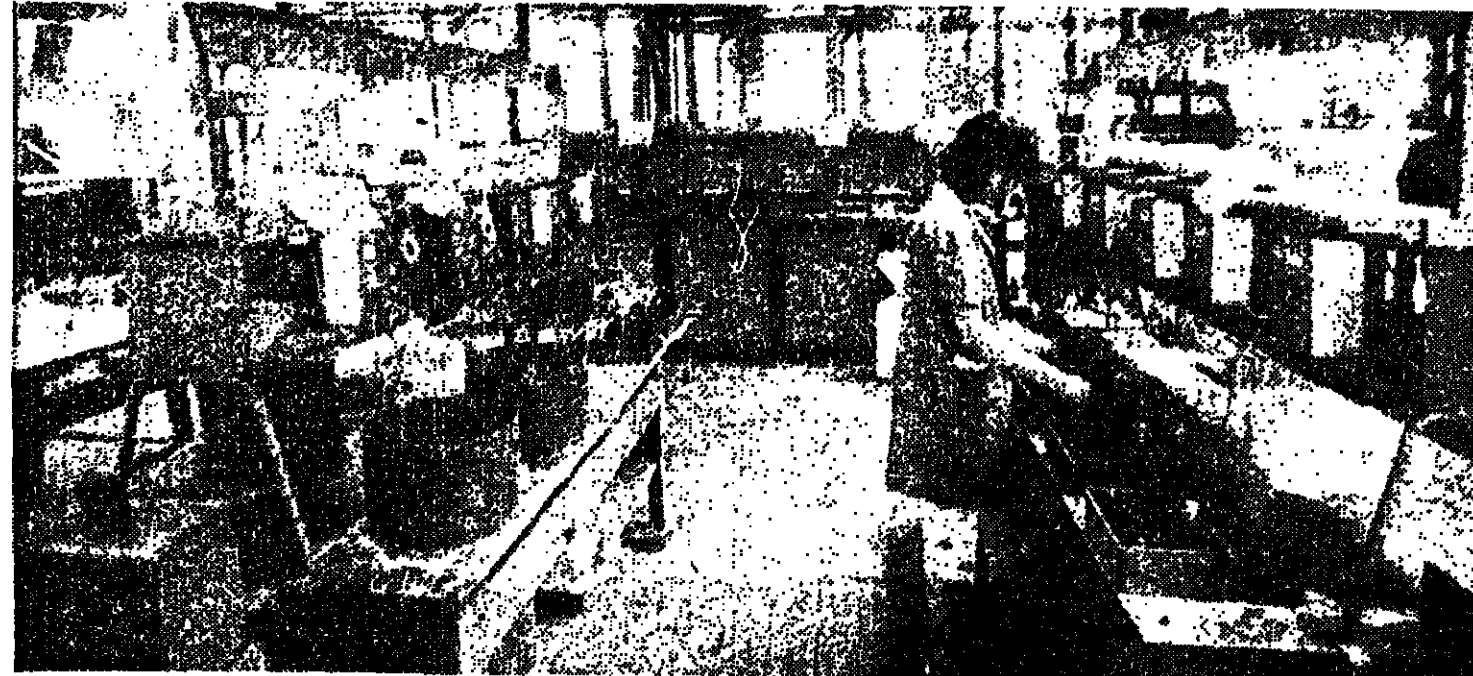


THE FINE MECHANICS ENTERPRISE



The Fine Mechanics Enterprise of Bucharest, one of the big producers of measuring and gauging fixtures in Romania, offers high-accuracy devices for the measuring of external, internal, circular and flat dimensions, gear, surfaces and angles. Its manufacturing programme includes dial gauges and micrometer calipers with dial indicator, direct-reading and comparison measures

for bore-holes, passmeters and level micrometers, thickness measuring devices, gear pitch error and thickness measuring fixtures, protractors and supports and accessories for these devices. Length measuring devices meet world quality standards and can compete with similar products made by traditional firms.



ensure dimension accuracy, economy of time, giving automatic orders according to the programme.

The vocation for top performances in the twelve enterprises of the CIMP is solidly grounded on the activity of its own Institute of research, design and technological engineering for fine mechanics and tools. A real centre of technical and technological creation, the Institute supplies ideas and solutions to productive departments staffed with high-skilled workers and technicians able to impart the highest quality to each product. The direct relationship between research and production, the continuous flow of information between those who design and those who execute provide the guarantee for the high technical level and accuracy of the measuring and control devices produced by the CIMP enterprises.

The range of products includes 536 distinct families totalling some 22,000 standard sizes. Of them, 50 families of products have been assimilated of late, the share of the new and redesigned products being of over 20 per cent.

In order to achieve its programme, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise adopted and improved the latest technologies specific to each family of products. One of the many possible examples are the diamond wheels with galvanic bond for processing a wide range of materials. Starting from the technology bought from the Winter company of West Germany, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise has achieved almost twice as many families of diamond wheels than the licence initially contained. Among its performances, we could mention the wheels for the electronic industry used for cutting integrated circuits, transistors and thyristor plates. The width of the cut is only 0.25 mm, which substantially reduces the waste of expensive materials resulting from cutting. We could also mention the diamond wheels with galvanic bond used for cutting synthetic resins, the wheels for processing sintered metal carbides, etc.

The fruit of the Fine Mechanics Industrial Central's creative efforts is the active control devices used directly on machine tools. Intelligent devices equipped with electronic blocks and sensors, they se-



MEASURING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

MEASURING AND DIMENSIONAL CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

- dial indicators
- bore checking and control instruments
- comparator instruments
- gear measuring instruments
- angle measuring instruments and apparatus
- surface measuring instruments
- supports and accessories for measuring instruments

APPARATUS FOR ACTIVE AND PASSIVE CONTROL BASED ON MODERN PRINCIPLES

- active control instruments for universal and surface grinding machines
- passive control instruments with electric contact and pneumatic transducers
- electronic apparatus for rugosity control

REMEMBER THE IMF TRADEMARK



IMF is the mark you can see on all products turned out by Intreprinderea de Mecanică Fină (The Fine Mechanics Enterprise) in Bucharest. The fabrication programme of this enterprise which is one of the most modern in Europe includes the following groups of products:

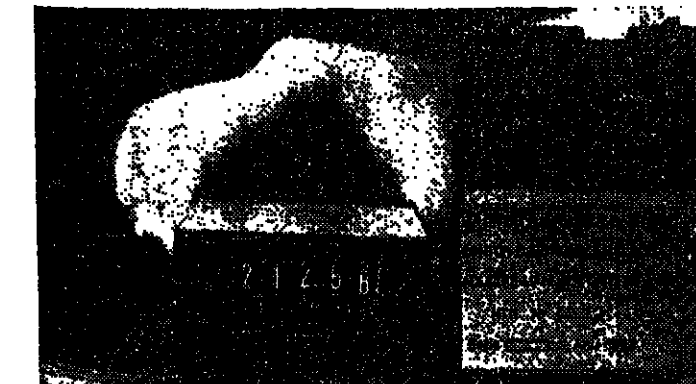
- apparatus and mechanisms of industrial horology
- apparatus for the control of thermotechnical magnitudes
- automation elements for regulating pressure and temperature
- tools, de-

vices and matrices • products of sintered metal carbides.

Superior accuracy parameters, high technical standard and complexity, a wide range of applicability, endurance, highly efficient constructional elements - these are some of the features boasted by the dimensional control and measuring instruments and apparatus and of the tools bearing the IMF mark. Do not forget: they impart superior functionality, maximum safety of operation, great productivity to your machinery

and installations, and a high quality to your products.

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- diamond drawing dies
- diamond pastes



ON THIS PAGE:

- vertical micrometer with electronic counter
- electronic speedographs for locomotives
- impulse electronic counter for counting machines
- projector microscope checks

ON THE ADJOINING PAGE:

- View from the galvanic workshop of the diamond tools section
- View from the length measuring and control apparatus section



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● AFI three-phase asynchronous motors: output: 5.5-90 kw; voltage: 300 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; wound rotor with permanently applied brushes; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673) or B5 (DIN 42677); protection: IP44 (40050)

● ASA explosion-proof motors Ex d.3n.G4; output: 0.8-90 kw; voltage: 220-660 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; protection: IP54

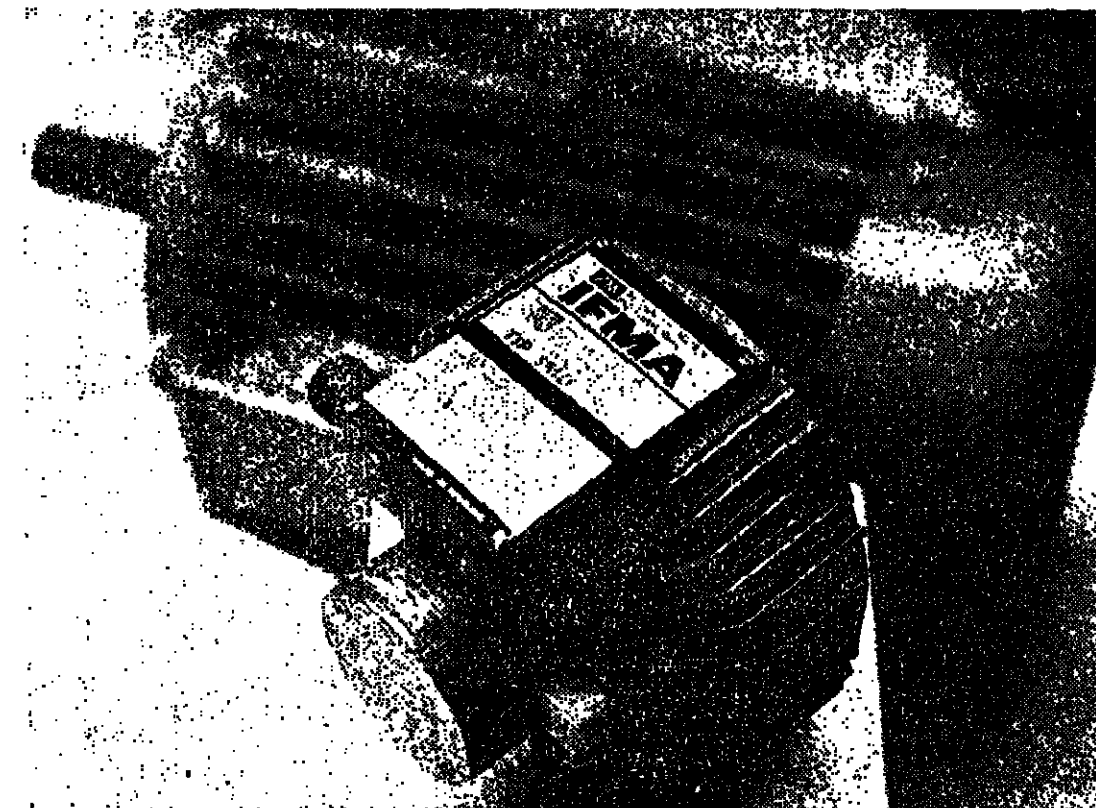
machines, vacuum cleaners, fans, coffee grinders

● Single-phase electric motors with centrifugal starting relay, 1 or 2 speeds, 0.25 kw/1,500 rpm, 220 v

DC motors: MCG type - for general appliance; output: 4 kw-280 kw; MCU type - for machine tools; output: 3.25 kw-200 kw; Mill motors MCM type - series 802-808; output: 3.7 kw-75 kw

DC motors with axial air gap and disk rotor, output: 180 w; 370 w; 750 w; 1,200 w; 1,530 w; 2,200 w; 4,000 w; 5,330 w

● Welding converters: CS 125 A, CSCA 250 A, CS 315 A,



(40050) for operation in explosive ambience

● Three-phase asynchronous motors of large output: output: 110-1,000 kw; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; low voltage: 220-660 v - MIB & MAB; high voltage 3.3-6 kv - MIB & MAB; MIB & MEB; wound rotor: low voltage: 220-660 v - MIP & MUR; high voltage: 3.3-6 kv - MIP, MAP; MUF & MEP; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673) and B5 (DIN 42677); protection: IP23 or IP44 (DIN 40050)

● TAM three-phase asynchronous motors: output: 0.25-7.5 kw; voltage: 220-300 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673), B5 (DIN 42677) and B14 aluminium casting

● Single-phase electric fractional horse power motors for washing machines 2/12 poles, 2/16 poles, refrigerators, sewing



CS 350 A, CS 3 (350 A), CS 5 (500 A)

● Welding sets with Diesel engine - GST 350 A, GST 500 A

● General sets powered by Diesel engines, stationary or mobile: 4 kva; 7.5 kva; 10 kva; 15 kva; 20 kva; 38 kva; 80 kva; 125 kva; 150 kva

● Synchronous generators: 231 and 400 v, 50-60 cycles, of: 5 kva; 6.2 kva; 7.5 kva; 15 kva; 30 kva; 38 kva; 40 kva; 50 kva; 80 kva; 125 kva; 150 kva

● Medium-frequency converter sets: GEF-AV, 50 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 35 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 100 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 110 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 125 kw, 2,500 Hz; GEF-AV, 300 kw, 2,500 Hz; GEF-AV, 300 kw, 8,000 Hz

● Distribution transformers: rated power: 25-1,600 kva, rated voltage: 6-35 kv

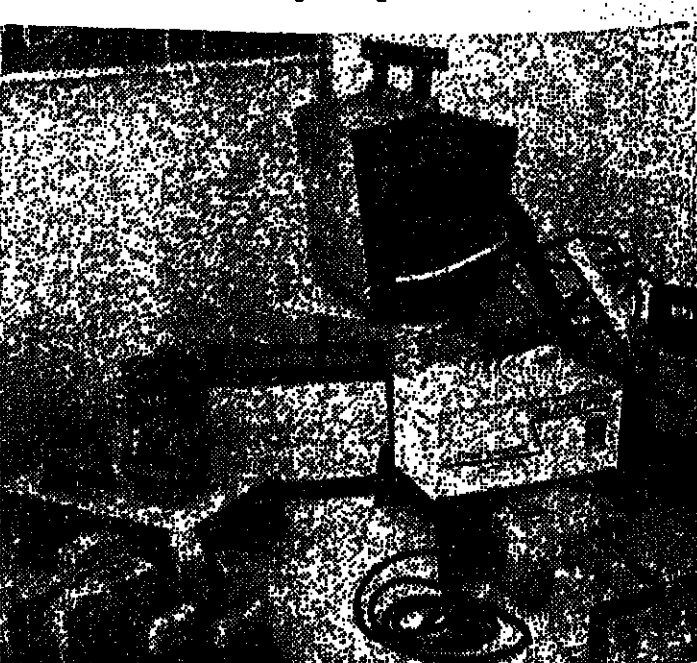
● Power transformers and autotransformers: rated power: 2,000-400,000 kva; rated voltage: up to 400 kv

● Medium and high-voltage

circuit breakers: a) small volume, type IUP, rated voltage: 6-35 kv and 110 kv; symmetrical breaking capacity: 250-3,000 Mva; b) small volume, type IO (Dalle Atlas France licence); rated voltage: 6-20 kv; symmetrical breaking capacity: 250-500 Mva; c) ditto for the rated voltage of 66, 110, 220 and 400 kv; d) contactor type CAM, 6 kv, 100 a

● Disconnecting switches: a) indoor use (SMI-STI); rated voltage up to 35 kv; rated current up to 6,300 a; b) outdoor use (SME-SIE-STEP); rated voltage up to 400 kv; rated current up to 1,600 a; c) indoor low break switches, type STIS; rated voltage up to 20 kv; breaking capacity up to 7 Mva; d) photograph type PHAF-1-110/200

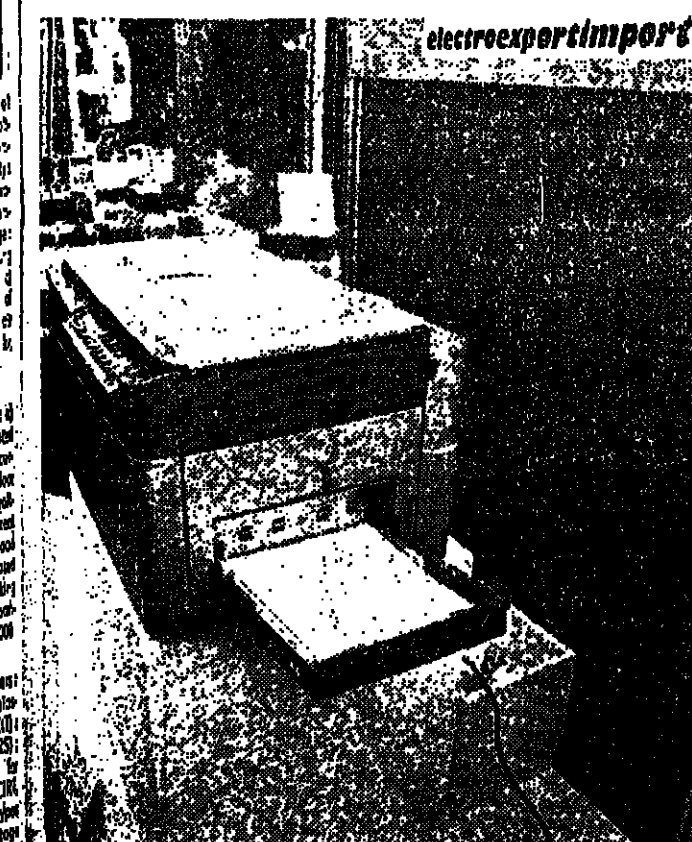
● Instrument transformers: a) current transformers; b) potential transformers (types CS, CS2); c) synthetic resins (type CSEI); rated voltage up to 35 kv; indoor use; 3. ditto, types CIRT, CIRT2; 4. oil (type CESU and CESI); rated voltage up to 400 kv, for outdoor use; b) voltage transformers; c) synthetic resins (type TIRMO, TIRMO2); rated voltage up to 35 kv single



or double phase build for indoor or outdoor use; 2. oil types (TEMU-TEBU and TECU) rated voltage up to 400 kv single or double-phase build for outdoor use

● Medium-voltage fuses: rated voltage up to 35 kv; rated current up to 100 a; indoor use (type FI); outdoor use (type FE)

● Preload cells for indoor use for transformer stations up to 20 kv



● Reactance coils, type BR

● Winding machines for transformer coils

● Power capacitors: a) mineral oil (type CU); rated voltage: 0.380-0.500 kv; rated power: 10-15 kva; three phase build indoor mounting; b) chlorinated oil, type CS; rated voltage: 0.380-0.500 kv; rated power: 15-20 kva; three-phase build; indoor mounting

● Low-voltage gears for industrial purpose and housing installations (contactors, relays, circuit breakers, push buttons, normal fuses, transformers, high rupture capacity low-voltage fuses, switches, sockets etc.)

● Lifts

● Dry cells and electric batteries

● Lighting sources (high pressure mercury vapour lamps, halogen bulbs, fluorescent lamps, incandescent lamps, ballasts for mercury and fluorescent lamps, starters)

● Indoor lighting fittings for fluorescent lamps

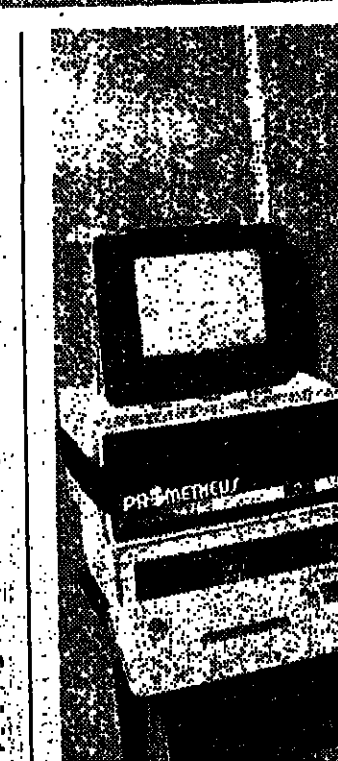
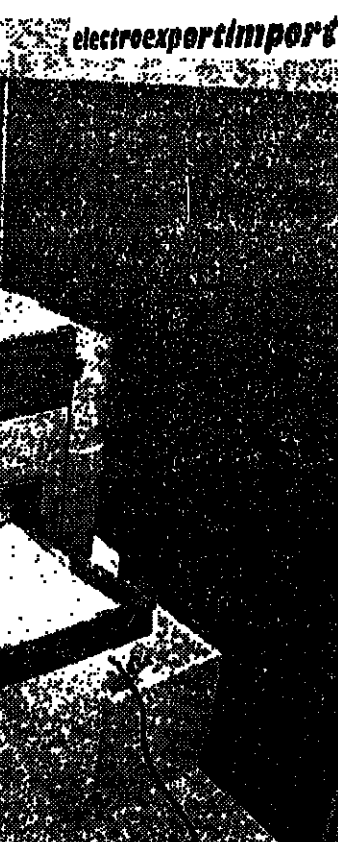
● Street lighting fittings for mercury lamps

● Lighting fittings for motor vehicles

● Lanterns

● Accumulators

● Electric hand tools



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● Cernavodă is a town in Constanta county which will have a powerful future development — urban and industrial. By the location, in the vicinity of the town, of the first nuclear-electric plant, soon to be commissioned, the population structure has registered important socio-professional changes.

● Located in the south-east of the country, Constanta county holds the southern half of Dobrogea, benefiting by a wide sea exit. It has an area of 7,055 sq.km, and a population of 240,000 inhabitants, which represents some 3 percent of the country's population.

● Constanta county, poorly developed from the economic point of view in the past, has known in the last two decades, a progressive development and has at present a high industrial potential and a modern, intensive agriculture. Deep changes have been registered in the county's economy in the mentioned period when important investments were made — 220 billion lei. The fixed assets have grown 12 times compared to 1965 in industrial units and about 7 times in agricultural ones.

● In the same period, important industrial objectives were commissioned among which the Constanta Naval Construction Enterprise, the Constanta Mechanical Enterprise, "Energiu" Enterprise, Mida-Năvodari Petrochemical Plant, the Wood Processing Enterprise, the Integrated Wool Enterprise. An important objective, at the level of the national economy, inaugurated in the last years is the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

● Constanta county's industrial output was last year seven times bigger than in 1965, registering an average annual growth rate of 10.5 percent, superior to the country average.

● 80 percent of the county's industrial production is obtained today by the power, machine engineering and material processing, chemical, and building materials industries.

● Constanta county is not only the country's most important sea gate or as it is called "Romania's gate to the world seas and oceans", but also a geographic area excellent for tourism, especially in summer. Between Mamaia and Mangalia there are famous resorts with a powerful tourist base. Last year, they hosted about two million Romanian and foreign tourists.

town which will develop tremendously in the coming years". Engineer Sergiu Molin, director of the Nuclear-Assembly Enterprise (a former professional basketball player with Politehnica of Bucharest) told us that the degree of automation of the plant can be compared only to that of an ultramodern supersonic aircraft. The process is to be controlled "on line" by a computer which besides supplying data to the operator is directly involved in the production stages, issuing decisions. A highly updated robot ensures the loading and unloading of fuel into the reactor, while the safety of those who handle the process is ensured one hundred percent thanks to remote control operations and perfect insulation. In fact, all specialists with whom we talked pointed out that if any accident occurs at the plant it will have no catastrophic consequences on the people and environment.

recruited out of 2,000, therefore only 10 per cent. But it is worth trying because to be a pioneer in this new domain of Romanian energy is a great satisfaction for any young Romanian specialist.

"For specialists and especially for the young ones, the nuclear power plant of Cernavodă is maybe the place where they can fulfill their dreams" told us young engineer Marian Serban, the top graduate of the 1983 class of the Physics Institute of Măgurele. "I came here with my wife, now a mathematician professor at the high school of Cernavodă, and we shall stay because Cernavodă is a young



THE FUTURE

A young mayor for a young town.

...A few years ago Nicolae Butea was commander of the Youth's National Building Site of the Mida-Năvodari petrochemical works, also here, in Dobrogea. For more than a year he has been holding the office of mayor of Cernavodă town which is reconstructed. Almost from the foundations. Today the town is a huge, building site. New lanes, streets and alleys are being laid out. The old area near the Danube river is being demolished. Important social projects are taking shape.

"In a relatively short period the town has seen the rise of 3,000 apartments, shopping centres and public service units. Those who will come to work at the nuclear plant and in the yards will find here all the facilities of a civilized urban life: apartments, kindergartens and schools, a modern hospital, clubs and a house of culture.

spots grounds, many green areas (this year alone more than four million flowers are to be planted) and even a swimming pool. All our efforts are now channelled towards ensuring a high living standard."

CONSTANTIN ISMAILANU
Photo: ILIE MAHAN

These pages show views from Cernavodă town: the river and the new river terminal; two moments in the construction of the new town; Cernavodă's location on the Danube-Black Sea Canal; a remarkable monument of the Romanian hydropower builders; the lake district, park and an U-shaped work in progress at the Cernavodă nuclear-electric plant.

While before the completion of the Danube-Black Sea Canal Cernavodă was a rather anonymous settlement, its name being mentioned only in relation to the bridge built there by Anghel Saligny, today it is one of the river ports of the above-mentioned Canal. Besides it, two more settlements of the above-mentioned Canal, Buzărdol II, two more settlements of the above-mentioned Canal — have become ports.

— Modgita and Buzărdol — have become ports.

As is known, the Danube-Black Sea Canal was built between 1976-1984. It is 81.2 km long and stretches by some 400 km the old river route to the Black Sea which until the commissioning of the canal was used for the transport of goods.

The Canal provides water for the transport of goods along it and for the 100,000 ha Cernavodă irrigation system built in 1965. The geographical location of the Canal favours both the supply with raw materials of the Cernavodă industrial area and the shipping of finished goods and products to other localities. With the completion of the Canal, a road to other localities. With the completion of the Canal, a road to other localities. With the completion of the Canal, a road to other localities.

THREE-DAY PRE-OLYMPIC TEST

For three days the Sports Hall in Constanta was the venue of the 31st edition of Romania's international gymnastics championships.

The championships were opened by the men's free-style routines. Romania's Marius Cherman became all-round champion, with two other Romanians, Marius Tobă and Marian Răzan, taking second and third place, ahead of competitors from the USSR, Italy, the USA, the GDR, Cuba and People's China.

The second day was devoted to the women's voluntary exercises. As was to be expected, this side of the competition was dominated by world champions Daniela Silivas, Eugenia Gulea and Camelia Voinea, who placed in this order in the final all-round

standings. They were followed by gymnasts from Bulgaria, the GDR, Belgium, Hungary etc.

In the men's apparatus finals, the champions were Marius Tobă (Romania) — in the floor and rings, Marius Cherman (Romania) in the vault and parallel bars, Evgeny Indikov (USSR) in the horizontal bar, Marian Răzan (Romania) in the pommel horse. The new women's champions were Eugenia Gulea (Romania) in the vault, beam and floor, and Daniela Silivas (Romania) in the uneven bars.

Junior girls' and boys' gymnastics events were also staged outside the main competition. The 31st edition of Romania's international gymnastics championships was entered by 88 gymnasts from 19 countries.



HORS CONCOURS EXCITEMENT

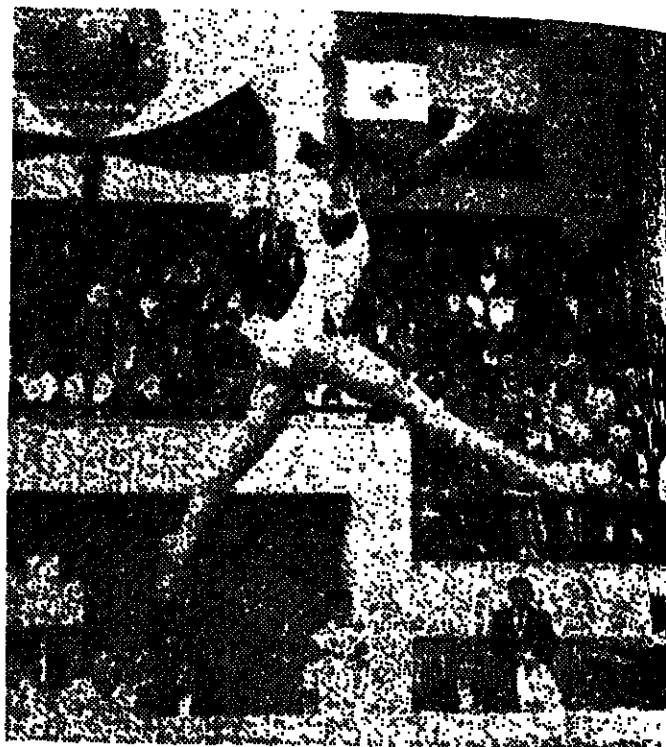
The second day of Romania's international gymnastics championships were closed by an exciting festival: Romanian Olympic medalists were awarded the badge of the International Olympic Committee.

Dan Grecu, the first Romanian male gymnast to win an Olympic medal (Montreal, 1970) was joined on the mat by Alina Albu and Emilia Lăzăreanu (Melbourne 1956 and Rome 1960), Anca Grigoras and Gabriela Gabor (Montreal, 1976), Redita Dunău, Emilia Eberle and Melita Rădu (Moscow, 1980), Cristina Grigoras, Mihaela Stănculescu, Laura Cutina, Simona Păuce and Ecaterina Szabo (Los Angeles, 1984) and, naturally, Nadia Comăneci who participated in two Olympics (Montreal, 1976, and Moscow, 1980) and boasts a unique record: nine medals (five gold and four silver).

A mere reading of this list shows that Romanian gymnastics, particularly women's gymnastics, has been dominating the international scene for more than three decades.

As a matter of fact, many of the former medal winners have not given up the sport which made them famous. Some of them were present as judges at the Constantia championships.

They, as well as others, are training the future Olympic medalists. Alina Albu, Comăneci, Dunău, Eberle, Rădu a.o. spend many hours in the gym of Bucharest, Bala Mare, Arad or Sibiu where they polish highly difficult exercises meant to bring out the abilities of up-and-coming Romanian gymnasts.



THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS AS SEEN BY...

Dan Grecu, coordinating coach of the National Olympic Gymnastics Centre (men) in Reșița: "For us, the Constantia championships were the first official test before the public. Naturally we are pleased with the fine shape shown at present by our top gymnasts Marius Cherman, Marius Tobă and Marian Răzan who placed in this order in the individual all-round and standings, and who did well in the apparatus finals too, among a field of leading sportsmen from the USSR, GDR, Italy, Bulgaria. But there are still a lot of things that need to be improved until the Olympic Games.

"Even more important, perhaps, for our team was the testing of the juniors, who will go to the European Championships in Avignon, France, later this month. I hope they will confirm the results they scored at the 1980 European junior boys' championships (two gold medals

claimed by Tobă and Stănculescu). Adrian Coreac, coordinator coach of the National Olympic Gymnastics Centre (women) in Deva: "The female gymnasts fulfilled our expectations at this test. Unfortunately, they only performed free-style routines at these international championships, therefore we could not see them execute compulsory exercises in a major competition. We still have a lot of work to do in this respect, but there is plenty of time until we leave for Seoul.

"As for the junior girls, we are planning great hopes as them for the forthcoming European championships."

CONSTANTIN LUPU

Eugenia Gulea performing on the beam (top) and world champion Daniela Silivas together with her mother (left)

GOOD LUCK ON YOUR ROMANIAN TOUR!



Maria Crăciunaru had promised to make a tour of Romania "on foot", starting on the first of May. Well, she kept her word. Training made her feel even more confident that she would succeed. Ready for the trip with a 15-kg heavy knapsack on her back, in which she had not forgotten to put her note-books — actually a diary — she started on her journey casually from the headquarters of the Youth Travel Office in Bucharest, determined to reach the littoral of the Black Sea. From there she will pass through border localities armed with a camera, heading north, into Moldova. Afterwards she will cross Marușeni, climb down through Bihor, Arad, Timiș, Mehedinți, Dolj and Teleorman, only to return to Bucharest on August 23. She will be easy to spot wherever she goes thanks to a trilobite tied to her knapsack and a scarf on which she had written: ROMANIA'S TOUR.

As far as Mangalia she will enjoy the companionship of world trotter Neaculă Gimpu who will avail himself of the opportunity to "practice" some walking before he attempts to cross, also on foot, island and Greenland, the last piece of earth he has not visited yet. Neaculă Gimpu learned his ABC of tourism in 1933, when he was 20, by making a tour of Romania. His pieces of advice combined with 70 years of experience will be of great help to Maria, the first Romanian woman to make such an attempt.

Adding that the courageous traveller will reach the age of 38 during her "trip" — on July 2 — there is not much to do except wait for the winner to come back on August 23, and other red letter days to which she intends to dedicate her experiences.

VICTOR RADULESCU



THE ROMANIAN TEAM

WOMEN

DANIELA SILIVAS. Born in Bova, May 3, 1970. She is a member of Cetate sports club in Deva, where she began her career. • EUGENIA GULEA. Born in Bucharest, March 10, 1968. She is a member of Steaua school sports club No. 2 in Bucharest. • CAMELIA VOINEA. Born in Constantia, March 1, 1970. She is a member of Farul sports club in Constantia.

MEN

MARIUS CHERMAN. Born in Sibiu, July 11, 1967. He took up gymnastics in his hometown in 1973. • MARIUS TOBĂ. Born in Reșița, January 2, 1968. He took up gymnastics in his home town, at the age of four, under coaches Ion Albu and Virgil Arșina. • MARIAN RĂZAN. Born in Craiova, October 20, 1968. He started practicing gymnastics in his native town in 1973, under coach Marcel Albușteanu.

ROMANIA COMTURIST

A FRIEND TO ANY TOURIST

COMTURIST, a foreign trade enterprise specialized in promoting sales of goods in and from Romania, with the payment in freely convertible currency, is at your disposal with a network of over 400 shops organized both in Romania's capital and in the majority tourist and balnear resorts in the country. The enterprise offers its buyers over 10,000 superior quality products: cosmetics, drinks, cigarettes, souvenirs, handicraft items, electronic and electrotechnical household appliances, garments, footwear, interior decoration objects, cars, spare parts for cars, etc.

great variety of colours, models, sizes for women, men and children, leather garments and cotton knitwear. Also, the "Carule" mark presents garments with various inscriptions and drawings, in beautiful colours, suitable for having a modern design. Sports garments are also in great demand. The latest creation are "Joe" blue jeans, cut according to the latest patterns.

Mention should be also made of wool knitwear, fabrics, handkerchiefs, Morocco leather goods, etc.

COMTURIST — COSMETIC PRODUCTS. The rich range of cosmetic products consisting of traditional products like "Gero-vital"-formula 2, which also includes massage cream, and "Bell Annu" was completed with deodorant perfumes and sprays — "Sensu", "Cordal" with four fragrances, the RO sprays, "Nathalia", RO with champagne, the "Violet" "Nover", "Su-

per", "SIP", "Azur" soaps based upon natural essences of fir, lemon, white, wild, camomile, lilac, and other herbs. They are perfume, are only two of them. COMTURIST places at your disposal a wide range of alcoholic beverages and wines.



In and through the Comturist shop network you can choose and buy goods personally, during your sojourn in Romania, by paying cash or using credit cards or traveler's checks. Also you can offer gifts to your relatives or friends in Romania, directly from your country, by transferring the desired amount of freely convertible currency to the Comturist account, for the beneficiary of your choice, using for that the enterprise's order system: goods of your free choice, standard packages, orders specified by the forwarder, etc.

New creations, appreciated for their quality, distinguished with medals at international fairs are present next to products that make up the traditional offer in the stands of the Comturist shops.

COMTURIST AND FASHION. A complex offer, of the light industries, has already entered the Comturist shop network. The most successful collections of the Focșani, Râmnicul, Craiova, Botoșani, Baia, Herculă Ciuc and Suceava garment factories can be found there. You can purchase garments with modern designs and a

produced by the enterprise "Farmec" of Cluj Napoca and "Mina" of Bucharest. Shining products like "Beamen" — lotion, "Cordal" — shaving foam and after shave lotion are offered for men. There are also shampoos of the "Gero-vital", "Valayon" and "Crisan" ranges. As a matter of fact, two Romanian cosmetic products were awarded the Gold Medal of the 1977 International Beauty Fair in Bratislava last year for their quality and packaging: the Gero-vital Plant cream made by the Farmec cosmetics enterprise in Cluj Napoca, and the BP soap made by the Nivea enterprise in Brașov. These toiletries are also in great demand in the COMTURIST chain shops.

The specialists of the Comturist enterprise have also introduced, for the first time, a series of Romanian medical apparatuses for individual therapy, "Calomelin" NS 12-001, a special device for the treatment of neurologic affections, acute or chronic vascular accidents, in paralytic and muscular paresis, by means of electrical stimulation and electrotherapy.

Among them we are mentioning an assortment of vodka, plum brandy, fine Romanian cognacs including such novelties as the Black Sea, Tîrnava and Vasconi special cognacs. Adding to them are variously bottled and packaged vintage wines, from famous vineyards: Murfalar, Cotnari, Fântâna, Odobesti, Dealu Mare, Stefănești etc. Also new to COMTURIST shops are the red and white sparkling wines bearing the label Athene Palace, the Ursu vodka and the Club special beer. New cigarette brands include ART.

REMEMBER! All deliveries made by Comturist are tax free, according to the invoices remitted upon purchasing the goods.

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ROMANIA LITTORAL '88

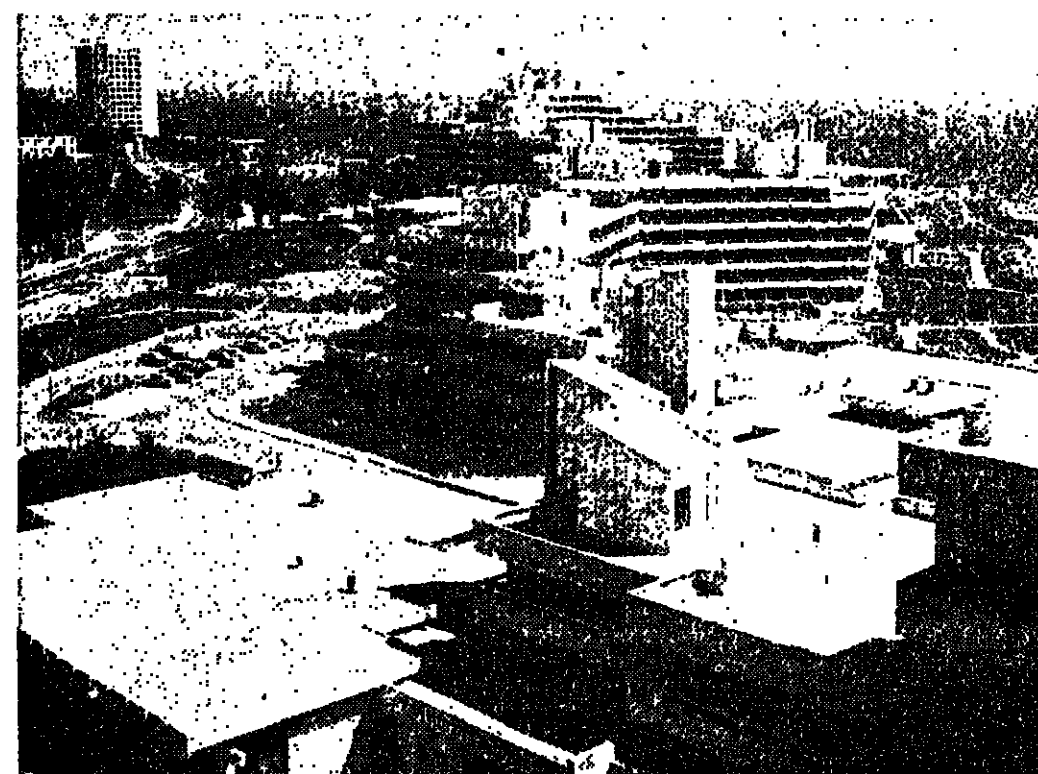
During any season the Romanian Black Sea coast is a source of health, its dowry consisting of:

- sapropelic mud
- lakes rich in mineral salts
- sea water
- mezothermal mineral water springs
- balneal cure centres of international renown
- recreation means of great diversity

Foreign tourists, coming in large numbers to spend their vacations on the Black Sea coast do it not only for the advantage of a mild climate but also for other reasons. Here are some of them:

- very good accommodation and excellent food in elegant and comfortable hotels and restaurants, highly efficient natural factors for balneal treatment, balneal sanatoria with sophisticated medical equipment, multiple possibilities for organizing trips to the surroundings of the Romanian littoral as well as to the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.

Through the wide range of natural conditions, the technical equipment and modern treatments applied, therapy on the Black Sea coast offers good conditions for recovery, prophylaxis as well as treatment all the year round, in Eforie Nord, Mangalia and Neptun resorts.



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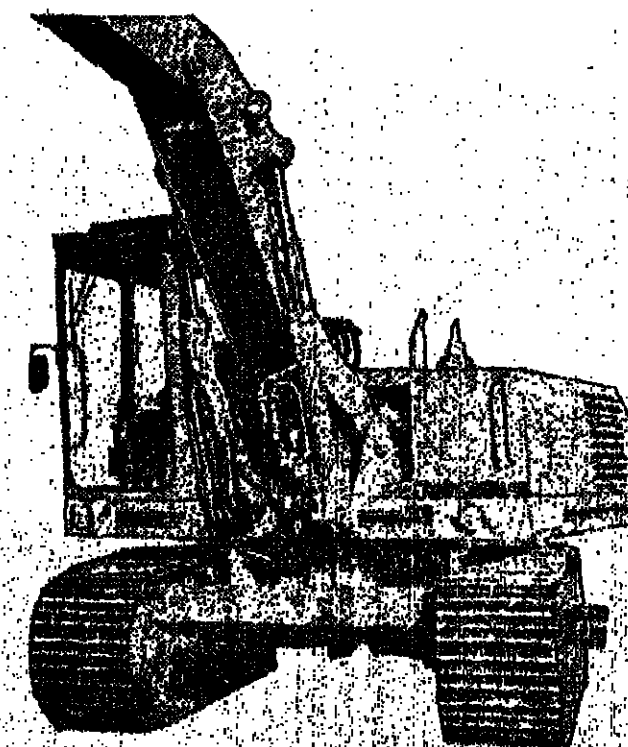
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